

Health Week - 1924.

Negro Health Week March 30-April 5

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Tennessee will observe the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week, March 30 to April 5, when the following program is suggested by health organizations to be carried out:

Monday, March 31—Hygiene Day, personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and others.

Tuesday, April 1—Fly, Mosquito and disease-breeding and insect vermin day.

Wednesday, April 2—Tuberculosis Day.

Thursday, April 3—Children's Health Day. Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.

Friday, April 4—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5—General Clean-up Day.

Committees on race relations and other responsible organizations are expected to have the programs and exercises in charge.

HEALTH PROGRAM AT ROGERS MEMORIAL

Prominent speakers will appear on the program to be held at Rogers Memorial Baptist Church to-night in observance of Health Week. Rev. Seymour will deliver the invocation and a violin solo by Miss Matie Tinch will be followed with talks by Mrs. Margaret McKinney, Miss Madelin Kemp, Miss Alice Finney, Dr. Cochran, Mrs. C. R. Wood, Rev. Seymour and Dr. O. B. Taylor. Dr. Wood will serve as master of ceremonies.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., LEAF-CHRON.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK ANNOUNCED

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION TO
SEEK CO-OPERATION IN ANNUAL PROGRAM.

By Associated Press.

Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—The Tennessee Inter-Racial Commission is making preparations to enlist the interest of both races in the state in the observance of the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week, March 30 to April 5, 1924, according to James D. Burton, secretary of the commission.

The Capital City committee on observance of the week are Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University; Howard Hubbell, of Nashville and Dr. J. A. Lester of Meharry Medical College.

Co-operation Asked.

The appeal for the week's observance follows:

In accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League and in co-operation with the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, the Interracial Commission and other organizations of like character, all individuals and groups who are interested in the welfare of colored people are invited to unite in the observance of the Tenth Annual National Health Week, from March 30 through April 5.

Health Week, 1923, brought about a more general interest in and understanding of health problems and health education among negroes than any health week preceding. Still greater results are expected this year. The observance of health week gives great impetus to the health movement and is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and other groups in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths and in the increase of vitality and resistance of disease. Such activity will not only lessen the danger and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizens at home, community and country.

Program Announced.

The following program for the observance of Health Week has been approved by the co-operating organizations:

zations:

Sunday, March 30—Sermon Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

Monday, March 31—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 1—Fly, Mosquito, Disease Spreading Insect and Vermin Day.

Wednesday, April 2—Tuberculosis Day.

Thursday, April 3—Children's Health Day. Health Program, Stories of Modern Health Crusades, Parades, etc.

Friday, April 4—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5—General Clean-up Day.

MEMPHIS, TENN., COMM'L APPEAL
MARCH 22, 1924

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK HERE MAR. 30-APRIL 5

Pastors Asked to Preach
Health Sermon March 30.

The tenth National Negro Health Week will be observed in Memphis March 30 to April 5 under the auspices of the city health department.

Pastors of all negro churches in the city will be asked to preach a sermon March 30 on some health subject. As another method of spreading health education the city health department will distribute 25,000 circulars giving health tips.

The circulars announce that transportation of trash and rubbish by city carts to the dumps is free, leaky and defective plumbing should be repaired, sinks and toilets should be cleaned, nooks and corners cleaned and garbage kept in covered cans.

Other warnings are: Numerous rats, flies, mosquitoes, cock roaches and other pests are attracted to insanitary premises.

You can't buy sunshine and fresh air. These are absolutely free. Sleep with your windows open.

Paint, repair, screen, clean. The health week is observed under the auspices of the city health department, the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, the National Negro Business League and the United States Public Health Service.

The United States Public Health Service points out that the first nine annual health weeks have been extremely successful. If the movement, which was begun quietly a few years ago, gains momentum and the eager support of the leading negro organizations of the south, it may become

a dynamic force in the conquest of disease, it declares.

The higher death rate among negroes is pointed to by the United States Public Health Service as indicating negroes do not ordinarily enjoy as good health as white people.

Especially in some southern states is this true. In Florida in 1920 the adjusted death rate for whites was 10.1 and for negroes 16. In Maryland in 1920 the white death rate was 11.74 as compared with 20.8 for negroes.

In South Carolina in 1921 96 negro babies out of every 1,000 died before reaching one year of age. The rate for white babies was only 69 of each 1,000.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JNL & TRIBUNE
MARCH 22, 1924

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS MARCH 30-APRIL 5

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—The Tennessee Interracial commission is making preparations to enlist the interest of both races in the state in the observance of the tenth annual national negro health week, March 30-April 5, according to James D. Burton, secretary of the commission.

The capital city committee on observance of the week are Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt university; Howard Hubbell, of Nashville, and Dr. J. A. Lester, of Meharry Medical college.

The appeal for the week's observance follows:

In accordance with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League and in co-operation with the annual Tuskegee Negro conference, the Interracial commission and other organizations of like character, all individuals and groups who are interested in the welfare of negroes are invited to unite in the observance of the tenth annual national negro health week, from March 30 through April 5.

Health week, 1923, brought about a more general interest in and understanding of health problems and health education among negroes than any health week preceding. Still greater results are expected this year.

MEMPHIS PHYSICIANS SPEAK TO RACE DURING HEALTH WEEK

The Negro Star
(Preston News Service)

MEMPHIS, TENN. April 11—During observance of Health Week here in the schools, churches and other institutions the following are among the physicians who spoke to Negro

and ~~which~~ John H. Seward, C. A. Terrell, J. W. Hose, R. L. Flagg, A. T. Martin, Wm. E. Cloud, W. O. Speight, B. B. Harrell, C. M. Roulhac, Elmer Wilkins, H. R. Hurston, W. T. Prater, L. R. Ross, J. C. Covington, Joseph Je A. M. Dear.

NEGRO HEALTH MEETING HELD HERE THURSDAY

The Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week is being observed from March 30, to April 5, by the colored people throughout the country. The Women's Bible and Community Club has charge of the program in Johnson City.

They will hold a public mass meeting Thursday night at the West Market M. E. Church at which the following program will be rendered:

Music—Choir.
Scripture Lesson—Rev. Anderson.
Prayer—Rev. Crippens.
Music—Choir.
Introductory Remarks—Mrs. M. H. Myers.

Booker T. Washington the founder of Health Week—Mrs. W. A. Scott.
Song—Blair Washington—Isiatha Ryans, Preston Smith.

How to keep Well—Dr. J. H. Johnson.

What Health means to the Church Rev. W. A. Scott.

Music—Miss Grace Ellis.

What Health Means to the School—Rev. W. A. Scott.

Music—Instrumental Solo—Eileen Sheron.

Eugenics—Dr. O. W. Sherrill.

What Health Means to the Race—Rev. D. G. Moose.

Solo—Miss Cordelia McRath.

Closing remarks—Miss E. G. Grimes
Pres. of C. Club.

Johnson City, Tenn. **CHRONICLE**
Wednesday, April 2, 1924

Negro Health Week Is Being Observed

The tenth annual National Negro Health Week is being observed from March 30 to April 5 by the colored people throughout the country. The Women's Bible and Community club has charge of the program in this city.

They will hold a public mass meeting Thursday night at the West Market Street M. E. Church at which the following program will be rendered.

Music—Choir.
Scripture Lesson—Rev. Anderson.
Prayer—Rev. Crippens.
Music—Choir.

Introductory Remarks—Mrs. M. H. Byers.

Booker T. Washington, the Founder of Health Week—Mrs. W. A. Scott.

Song—"Our Washington"—Isiatha Ryans and Preston Smith.

How to Keep Well—Dr. J. H. Johnson.

What Health Means to the Church—Rev. W. A. Scott.

Solo—Miss Grace Ellis.

What Health Means to the School—Rev. J. H. Byers.

Music—Instrumental solo—Eilene Shearer.

Eugenics—Dr. O. W. Sherrill.

What Health Means to the Race—Rev. D. G. Moose.

Solo—Miss Cordelia McElrath.

Closing Remarks—Miss E. S. Grimes, president of the Community club.

Johnson City, Tenn. **CHRONICLE**
Thursday, April 3, 1924

Negro Health Week Being Observed Here

National Negro Health Week is being observed all over the country from March 30 to April 5th. In Johnson City the Women's Bible and Community Club is in charge of the program.

They will hold a public mass meeting Thursday night at the West Market M. E. Church at which the following program will be rendered:

Music—Choir.
Scripture Lesson—Rev. Anderson.
Prayer—Rev. Crippens.
Music—Choir.

Introductory Remarks—Mrs. M. H. Byers.

Booker T. Washington the founder of Health Week—Mrs. W. A. Scott.

Song—Blarr Washington—Isiatha Ryans, Preston Smith.

How to keep Well—Dr. J. H. Johnson.

What Health means to the Church—Rev. W. A. Scott.

Music—Miss Grace Ellis.

What Health Means to the School—Rev. W. A. Scott.

Music—Instrumental Solo—Eilene Sherer.

Eugenics—Dr. O. W. Sherrill.

What Health Means to the Race—Rev. D. G. Moose.

Solo—Miss Cordelia McRath.

Closing remarks—Miss E. G. Grimes Pres. of C. Club.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN. STAFF

Wednesday, April 2, 1924

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Prayer—Rev. Crippens.

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Song—Blarr Washington—Isiatha Ryans, Preston Smith.

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What Health means to the Church—Rev. W. A. Scott.

Music—Miss Grace Ellis.

What Health Means to the School—Rev. W. A. Scott.

Music—Instrumental Solo—Eilene Sherer.

Eugenics—Dr. O. W. Sherrill.

What Health Means to the Race—Rev. D. G. Moose.

Solo—Miss Cordelia McRath.

Closing remarks—Miss E. G. Grimes Pres. of C. Club.

Plans are under way for the observance here of national Negro health week, March 30 to April 5. On the opening day, Sunday, there will be special health sermons or lectures on the health program, while Monday will be designated as "hygiene day," Tuesday as "swat the fly" day," Wednesday as "tuberculosis day," Thursday as "children's health day," Friday as "church sanitation day," and Saturday as "general clean-up day."

Programs are to be built about these days, and special talks are to be made in various places dealing with the advantages of special health programs in the homes, together with a set of living rules for the promotion of better health among the Negroes of the country.

The observance of Negro health week is under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee Negro conference and the National Negro Business League, and books and specimen programs are being distributed over the country by these organizations. The co-operation of the citizens generally is secured in carrying out the plans for the week.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANS

Tenth Annual Observance
March 30 to April 5.
Special Days.

PLAN TO OBSERVE

"CLEANUP" WEEK

Special Wagons to Remove Rubbish From Wards.

CLUBS BACK MOVE

City Officials Cooperate in Effort to Make City Clean in Week's Drive.

The annual observance of "cleanup week" will begin in Columbia tomorrow and will continue daily through April 5. The Civic League and other civic organizations of Columbia are behind the movement to render the city clean and the indications are that hundreds of pounds of rubbish will be removed from houses, back yards and vacant lots. Householders are being urged to get rid of material that renders no worth while service and a call for cleaner back yards is also being sounded. Vacant lots which often serve as a dumping ground for surplus material and odds and ends of all kinds, are to be cleaned and made presentable during the week if the wishes of the organizations behind the movement are carried out. The chamber of commerce and the various luncheon clubs are to bring to the attention of their members the importance of "cleanup" week and to urge their cooperation, especially in the business sections of Columbia.

For Extra Wagons.
F. D. Marshall, member of city council and in charge of garbage and street cleaning, is cooperating heartily in the movement to clean up the city this week and not only will the garbage wagons make their usual rounds but special wagons will also be sent out so that trash may be removed in quantity. Monday and Tuesday, the wagons will give attention to Wards 1, 2 and 3. Wednesday and Thursday Wards 4, 5 and 6 will receive special attention and Friday and Saturday Wards 7 and 8 will be looked after, so that the entire city will be covered during the week and every opportunity given to householders and citizens generally to remove from their premises rubbish of all kinds.

While the esthetic feature is being kept well in the foreground, the sanitary is not by any means being lost sight of, and in the process of cleaning up many breeding places for mosquitoes will be destroyed.

Issues Proclamation.
Mayor W. A. Coleman has issued the following proclamation with regard to clean up week:
"Know all men, women and children, by these presents: That, whereas the national clean up and paint up campaign has resulted in many advan-

tages to community life throughout the United States, In safeguarding health: In promoting thrift in furnishing fire prevention. In stimulating civic pride; and in making "home and city beautiful" now, therefore, Be it known that plans have been perfected for a thorough clean up and paint up campaign in Columbia, South Carolina, beginning March 31 through April 5.

This date to mark the opening of a real campaign of persistent and keeping it up. In this worthy movement we urge each citizen to do his or her part to make our community clean, healthy, thrifty, safe and beautiful.

(Signed) "W. A. Coleman, Mayor"

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
APRIL 2, 1924

Negro Health Week Be Observed In City

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Phyllis Wheatly center, several talks will be given on tuberculosis, its cure and prevention, these talks being a part of the National Negro Health Week. The addresses will be delivered by physicians, nurses and teachers.

Miss Fanida Baker, nutrition wroker of the local Red Cross, will give a nutrition demonstration.

National Negro Health Week is being put on by the Federated Clubs of Colored People.

SPARTANBURG S. C. HERALD
APRIL 10, 1924

NEGRO CLEAN UP WEEK IS PRODUCING RESULTS

Highland School Yards on Western Outskirts of City Present Neat Appearance.

Members of the county school institution, who passed by the new negro Highland school building in the western outskirts of the city on the Greenville National highway yesterday, declared some excellent work had been done on the school grounds by the clean-up week squad. A great pile of tin cans and rubbish were placed in an offset section of the yard for the judges to inspect before giving the prizes to the school which cleans up best.

The negroes of the city and county are competing this week in a clean-up contest and much good is already being seen.

SPARTANBURG S. C. HERALD
MARCH 28, 1924

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN ORGANIZED HERE

Watchword Is to Clean Up Premises Next Week.

PRIZES ARE TO BE OFFERED

Canvassers Will Inspect Homes to Select Winners.

Spartanburg city and county will participate in the tenth annual national negro health week campaign, to be waged during the week from March 30 through April 5.

Organization of the negroes of the city was perfected at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the office of Dr. J. W. Sexton on Short Wofford street. The meeting was called by W. C. Bunch, negro county farm agricultural agent, upon the recommendation of Dr. W. W. Long, director of agricultural extension work in the state, that all county agents assist in conducting the program as outlined by the national campaign. The county will be organized later.

Efforts will be put forth to have each Negro in the city and county clean up his premises, set his house in order and if he has allowed any rubbish and lurking places of disease germs to remain about his house, they shall be done away with. At the meeting yesterday afternoon Miss Martha Johnston, county tuberculosis nurse, made a statement of the conditions she had found existing in the county as regards the prevalence of tuberculosis, and said that such conditions need not exist if people would take a trouble to clean up and guard their health according to recommended practices.

Award Prizes.
Prizes will be awarded those who show the greatest improvement in their premises. In securing prizes a committee was appointed to solicit funds, among both the white and negro population of the city. It is hoped by offering prizes that interest can be aroused in the program and Spartanburg city and county be made a better and cleaner place in which to live.

Following are the officers of the campaign to be conducted in the city: Dr. J. W. Sexton, chairman; Rev. J. S. Earle, vice chairman; W. C. Bunch, second vice chairman; Flora Powell, secretary, and Dr. J. B. Walker, treasurer.

Organize by Wards.
It was decided that the work could be more effectively done by appoint-

ing captains in the six wards of the city who could select their co-workers and lieutenants with whom to make inspection of the premises before and after the health week in order to determine just how well the work had been done. The following captains and workers were elected:

C. C. Woodson, Ward 1; W. A. Neal, Ward 2; Arthur Martin, Ward 3; R. M. Alexander, Ward 4; Rev. D. L. Witherspoon, Ward 5, and Rev. C. H. Lyles, Ward 6.

There was only one representative from the county present, J. R. Johnson, of Woodruff, and he was appointed captain of the Woodruff Township and instructed to appoint his co-workers in conjunction with the health week program.

W. C. Bunch was named to conduct the campaign for both the county and city and help to coordinate the actions of both departments in putting over the program.

Following are the captains appointed to supervise the county:

County Committee.
Rev. J. A. Hall, captain of the Mountain View section, Campobello township, and Rev. B. H. McFadden, captain of the Foster Chapel section. Other captains of the various sections of the county will be appointed by W. C. Bunch at a later date.

Dr. J. W. Sexton, chairman of the city organization, stated that the most effective way of getting each individual interested in the cleaning up campaign would be to offer prizes to the schools and wards. He stated that the negro is not educated enough to understand the actual necessity of cleaning up in many instances beyond usual spring cleaning, but would work most effectively for a prize.

Following the suggestion of Dr. Sexton a committee was appointed as follows to see the business interest among the white people and negroes of the city to raise enough money for the prizes: Dr. J. W. Sexton, Rev. J. S. Earle, W. C. Bunch, C. C. Woodson, W. A. Neal, R. M. Alexander, Arthur Martin, and Rev. D. L. Witherspoon.

The body asked the negro ministers of the city and county to preach on health at their respective churches Sunday.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN ORGANIZED HERE

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PRIZES ARE TO BE OFFERED

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Following are the officers of the campaign to be conducted in the city: Dr. J. W. Sexton, chairman; Rev. J. S. Earle, vice chairman; W. C. Bunch, second vice chairman; Flora Powell, secretary, and Dr. J. B. Walker, treasurer.

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Bunch, C. C. Woodson, W. A. Neal, R. M. Alexander, Arthur Martin, and Rev. D. L. Witherspoon.

The body asked the negro ministers of the city and county to preach on health at their respective churches Sunday.

Make It a Real "Clean-up" Week.

Spring is the season for cleaning up. Even the small boy, hereditary foe of all clean-up programs, washes himself behind the ears every spring. Let us then, make this a real "clean-up" week and give the city a thorough bath and brushing up—even behind the ears.

In his proclamation setting aside a "Clean-up Week," March 31 to April 5, both included, Mayor Coleman stresses this particular need—the cleaning up of back-yards and gardens, places about the premises that do not come within the legal powers of the municipality. The city can look after, with its organizations of one sort and another, the streets and sidewalks, and can direct such sharp scrutiny toward vacant lots as would probably lead to better conditions.

But the citizen's home and premises are his domain. Only moral suasion, and an appeal to his appreciation of the advantages in health and appearances of clean yards, may reach these freemen. Look over this part of the Mayor's Proclamation:

Whereas, the national clean up and paint up campaign has resulted in many advantages to community life

throughout the United States,

In safeguarding health: In promoting thrift in furnishing fire prevention. In stimulating civic pride; and in making "home and city beautiful"; now, therefore, be it known that plans have been perfected for a thorough clean up and paint up campaign in Columbia, South Carolina, beginning March 31 through April 5.

This date to mark the opening of a real campaign of persistence and

keeping it up. In this worthy movement we urge each citizen to do his or her part to make our community clean, healthy, thrifty, safe and beautiful.

The Mayor is right in emphasizing the need of making the city—clean, healthful, thrifty, safe and beautiful. And a great deal may be accomplished in this week, if we get at the work!

As cleanliness is generally set close to godliness, so beauty is very close to cleanliness. Cleanliness is a sort of beauty, and beautiful things are almost of necessity clean and wholesome.

Looked at with a broad and not too curious a glance, Columbia is, in every phase of every season, a beautiful city. But there are unlovely spots. There are unclean back-yards—with garbage and trash piled up or littered over them. And many yards and gardens are left idle, ugly waste spaces that we might make beautiful, a delight to the eye of citizens and visitor, and, in doing so, add to the general healthfulness of the community.

Clean up, first; and then make lovely. More and more interest is shown yearly in the cultivation of flowers and flowering shrubs and vines. But there could be twenty crape-myrtles to every one we now have, and twenty wistarias to every one that now blooms or is about to bloom in this city.

There is no reason for allowing these bare and uncomely—often quite unhealthy—areas about the home. The garden should be a portion of the Home, and kept as beautiful and attractive and beautiful as the Home itself.

And now is the time! A thorough clean-up in the spring means a clean bill of health for the year.

Figures from a recent health survey in Calhoun county show an astounding percentage of pulmonary trouble among negroes who have been working in the North. The climate and the poor accommodations combined are too severe for the colored man, who is more suited to the balmy climate of Dixie; and the death toll is fearful among those who are lured to the higher latitudes by the bigger wages to be had there. The more far-seeing of the colored leaders are fast seeing that

the South offers immeasurably more to the colored race in every way than any other part of the Union.

Health Week - 1924.

Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG PA PRESS

APRIL 2, 1924

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED HERE.

The tenth annual observance of the National Negro Health week is being observed at Central Baptist church, Wylie ave. and Kirkpatrick st. This movement was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, and is observed annually under the auspices of the Tuskegee Negro conference and the National Negro Business league.

Personal and community hygiene talks are given by doctors, visiting nurses and social workers. Tonight a special film on "How Life Begins and the Care of Our Children" will be shown to women only. Friday night, films on the fly danger, tuberculosis and the care of the teeth will be shown. Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary, Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, will speak on the life and work of Booker T. Washington.

Health Week - 1924.

NEW YORK

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
APRIL 7, 1924

TRIBUTE PAID TO NEGRO.

Booker T. Washington Eulogized at Health Week Exercises.

Negro Health Week, which has been observed under the auspices of the Negro Civic Welfare Association, ended yesterday with a memorial service to Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator, whose birthday was Saturday. The program, according to J. H. Robinson, Executive Secretary of the association, was one of the most successful of the sort conducted in the city.

Miss M. Edith Campbell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided at the exercises yesterday, which took place at Hamilton County Memorial Hall. The address was made by T. W. Talley, Professor of Chemistry and Biology at Fisk University and widely known negro scholar.

Prof. Talley described Booker T. Washington as one who taught his people to give service, who had a sympathy for all education and who gave the race the forward look. "He was a great luminary, which, like the sun with the planets, had the power to hold other people in planes of service," said Prof. Talley.

Declaring that the American race problem is no small part of the world's great problem of human relationship, he pleaded for an adjustment on the basis of co-operation between the races.

Other speakers were Dr. R. E. Clarke, whose subject was "What the Medical Men Have Done in Downtown Churches and Clinics;" Dr. N. C. Vaughan, who described the same work on Walnut Hills; Dr. J. H. Wallace, who gave an account of the work in Millcreek Valley, and Dr. R. E. Beamon, who reported on the dental clinic and exhibit.

Others who have participated in exercises conducted during the week were introduced by J. H. Robinson.

Rev. Samuel A. Brown gave the invocation and Rev. M. Scovel Richardson pronounced the benediction.

CINCINNATI, O., TRIBUNE
AUGUST 21, 1924

CITY WINS PRIZE FOR NEGRO WEEK

First Award Given to Cincinnati
for Work in Observance
of National Health

Program.

Cincinnati ranks first in the observance of National Negro Health Week, according to James H. Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Negro Civic Welfare Association, and the first prize will be awarded to Cincinnati in acknowledgement of the good work done here during the week. The presentation of the award will take place at Chicago this morning at 10 o'clock, where William H. Peters, Health Officer of Cincinnati, will receive the prize.

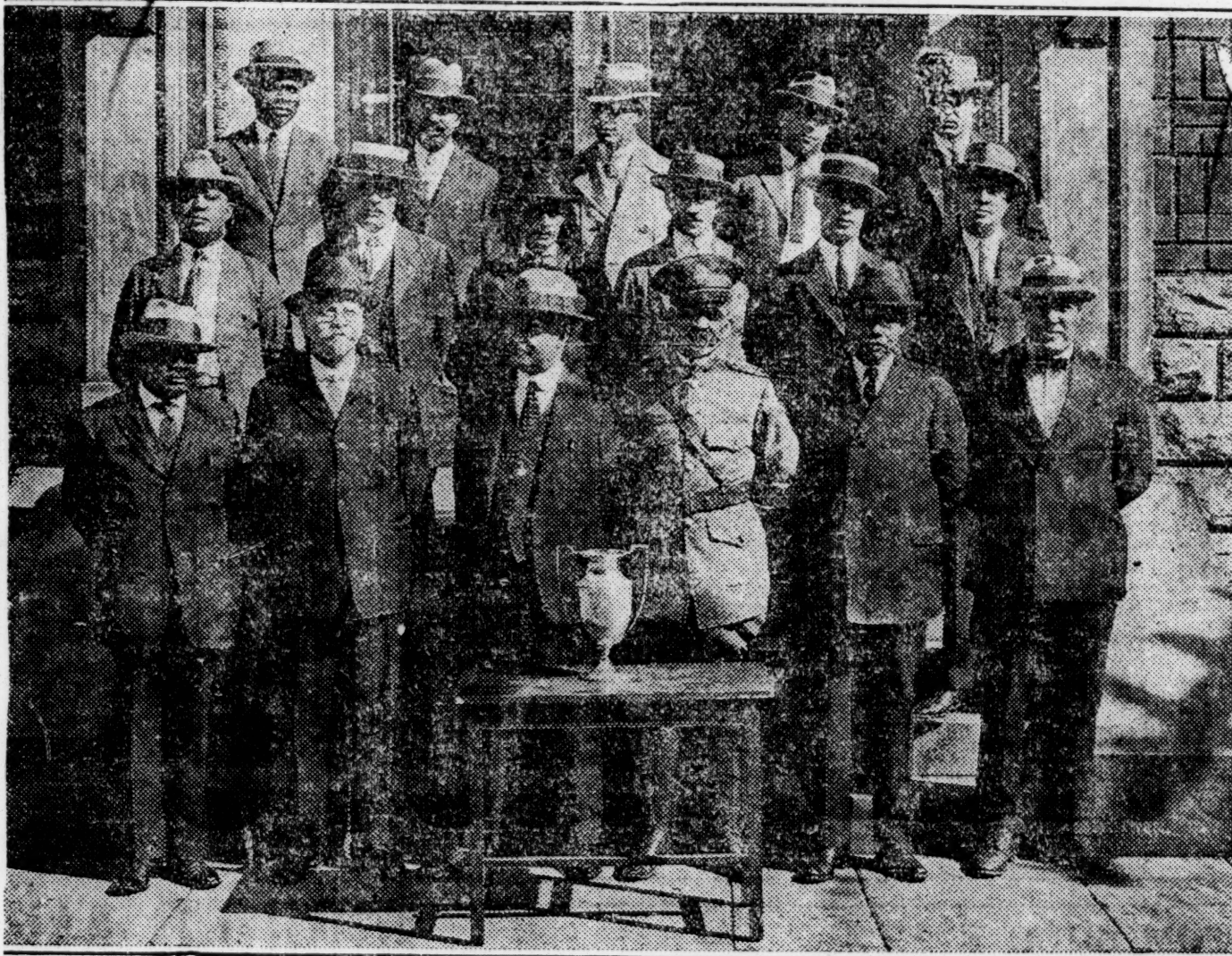
According to arrangements made by Miss Edith Campbell, Chairman of the Negro Civic Welfare Association here, the prize will be brought to Cincinnati and put on exhibition by a committee appointed by Miss Campbell. This committee includes: Dr. William H. Peters, Dr. Julien E. Benjamin, Dr. A. C. Neal, Dr. E. D. Colley, Dr. R. E. Beamon, Dr. W. T. Nelson, Horace Suddoth, W. P. Danney and W. L. Anderson.

While the idea of National Negro Health Week originated with Booker T. Washington, and the presentation of the prize will take place on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Negro Business League by him, the prize to be presented by Cincinnati is donated by the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau.

The success of Cincinnati in its observance of Health Week among its negro population, is accredited by Mr. Robinson, to the co-operation of the various organizations interested in the health of the city, and particular stress is placed upon the work done by the negro physicians, who addressed more than 9,000 persons on the value of health.

Among the more notable achievements of the week were: Twenty-three thousand contacts were made in the educational and clinic work of the week; nearly 12,000 homes were visited. Webb alley, one of the former unsightly spots of the city, took one of the prizes offered by the Better Housing League. The gospel of health was preached in all the churches. A dental exhibit was furnished by the Dental Hygiene Society. Special clinics were conducted at the Stowe and Douglas Schools and at Mercy Hospital by the Board of Health, and in the county schools by the County Department of Health. Children were examined and rated and lectures were given by the Social Hygiene Society and the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Bleeker Marquette was chairman of the program for the week, and Dr. Peters, general chairman.

OHIO DOCTORS AID HEALTH PROGRAM



—Photo by Berthol

A group of medical men who helped Cincinnati win first prize in the observance of National Negro Health Week. The prize was awarded at the 25th annual session of the National Negro Business League, held recently in Chicago. From left to right: Top row—Doctors B. J. Lockley, Wm. O. H. Ross, E. C. Cox, J. H. Wallace, L. R. Breedlove. Middle row—Doctors W. T. Nelson, M. F. Leland, Louis A. Cornish, C. Carrol, E. B. Stone, R. D. Russell. Front row—Doctors G. E. Loverette, J. C. Erwin, N. C. Vaughan, E. D. Colley, Wm. A. B. Kerr, R. E. Beamon.

Big Health Week Program Given Aid by Physicians

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Under the leadership of the Negro Civic Welfare Association, of which James H. Robinson is executive secretary, this city won the national Negro health week prize.

This was due to the fact that a large number of agencies took part in it, including many of the leading medical and public health authorities of the city. Dr. William H. Peters was general chairman and Bleeker Marquette chairman of the program for the week. Among the participants were the city health department, county health department,

moving pictures. Special clinics were established for babies; they were examined and rated by physicians.

Other activities include a dental exhibit, a pure food exhibit, a health pageant, a Booker T. Washington memorial service and a series of lectures by child health experts with demonstrations. Over 20,000 persons were reached by the talks and lectures in schools, churches, factories and other meeting places.

The Civic Welfare Association served the participants as a clearing house and medium of co-operation. This organization is a department of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies and has been a channel for the development of a stronger program for the community. Miss M. Edith Campbell is chairman and P. A. Rankin is recording secretary.

Better Housing League, Public Health Federation, Cincinnati Dental Hygiene Society, Cincinnati Tuberculosis League, Social Hygiene Society, the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., Mercy Hospital, Cincinnati Medical Association, the various schools and churches of the city and the physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses.

Following are some of the results: Eleven hundred and twenty-eight homes were visited by club women who urged housekeepers to clean up and paint up. The children in the city and county schools were examined and special talks illustrated by

Health Week - 1924.

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE

APRIL 6, 1924

Ohio.

Housing Conditions Are Deplored In Survey Made in Negro Health Week

Health Commissioner Says
Period Devoted to Welfare
of the Race Here Was
Great Success.

known physicians on the subject of negro health in addition to other similar work carried on in industrial establishments during the week. In the negro better babies' campaign 200 babies were examined by city physicians and nurses.

"When one considers the handicaps under which the negro is compelled to exist, especially the housing factor, one is moved to wonder at the fair showing of the survey of negro health in Cincinnati," said Dr. R. E. Clark, Chairman of the committee of examining physicians co-operating in the work of the local survey of negro health and welfare.

"The housing conditions are really the only serious conditions that we have found, although the general health of infants and children up to the age of five years could have made a better showing. A curious fact in connection with the housing question is that the owner of one or two pieces of property invariably takes the best of care of his houses, while the large real estate companies allow their buildings to go to ruin. We found deplorable conditions in the extremely poor sections of the negro district. In some cases both tenant and owner were to blame for the appearance and conditions of the dwellings."

"Because of the negro's diminished resistance to disease his insurance rates are higher than that of white ~~other races~~ the assertion of Dr. E. B. Stone, who is also participating in the survey.

"It was only in recent years that the larger insurance companies decided to issue insurance to negroes. In fact, they did not do it until negro insurance companies, started with negro capital, began to accumulate enormous profits, because of the abnormally high rates they charged their fellow-negroes."

The observance of Negro Health Week will be concluded today with the holding of Booker T. Washington memorial services at Memorial Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Prof. T. W. Talley, famous scientist of Fisk University, will be the principal speaker at the services, which will be presided over by James H. Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Negro Welfare Association.

According to William H. Peters, Health Commissioner, Negro Health Week observance in Cincinnati was successful beyond expectation. With the co-operation of the various welfare societies of the city in conjunction with the Board of Health, clinics were held at health centers and the General Hospital every day and were attended by a great number of interested negroes.

Talks were given at the General Hospital by a number of widely-

Health Week - 1924.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI POST
JANUARY 30, 1924

ban League, Tuberculosis Society,
and the Champion Ave. School.
CINCINNATI TIMES STAP

CLINICS WILL BE FEATURE OF HEALTH WEEK

HEALTH WEEK PLANS

Work Between March 30 and April
5 Will Consist in Clinics.

Plans for a Negro Health Week here from March 30 to April 5, as outlined by Dr. William H. Peters, health commissioner, were approved by the Board of Health Wednesday. There will be daily clinics for negro children of pre-school age at the Harriet Beecher Stowe and Douglas schools.

Clinics for adults will be held at the Health Center, 209 W. 12th-st. The State Department of Health has appropriated \$250 for clinical equipment, Peters said.

COLUMBUS JOURNAL
MARCH 30, 1924

COLORED HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED HERE

Various Organizations of City
to Stress Importance of San-
itation and Right Living.

Colored churches and various colored fraternal, health and civic organizations of Columbus will observe this week as the tenth annual National Negro Health Week, starting today and continuing through Saturday. The observance is being held under the auspices of the Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the aid of the U. S. public health service and other bodies.

Today has been designated as "Sermon and Lecture Day," when pastors and physicians will deliver addresses urging co-operation in the movement and emphasizing maternity and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

Physicians, visiting nurses and social workers will give personal and community hygiene talks tomorrow, which has been designated as "Hygiene Day."

Tuesday will be "Swat the Fly Day," Wednesday, "Tuberculosis Day;" Thursday, "Children's Health Day;" Friday, "Church Sanitation Day," and Saturday, "General Clean-Up Day."

Besides the colored churches, fraternal organizations and insurance companies observing the week here, other bodies will take part, including Spring St. branch Y. M. C. A., Blue Triangle branch, Y. W. C. A.; Mary Price Home for Girls, Ohio Ave. Day Nursery, Godman Guild, Family Service Society, state board of health, city board of health, Columbus Ur-

CINCINNATI POST
MARCH 31, 1924

HEALTH IS AIM

Clinics Established as Part of
Week's Program

Negro Health Week started in
Cincinnati Monday.

Clinics were held at the Harriet Beecher Stowe School from 1 to 5 p. m. Clinics also will be held during the week at the Douglass School, Walnut Hills, and at the Mercy Negro Hospital, W. Fifth-st.

Lectures for the benefit of negro physicians will be given at General Hospital during the week.

"The work will be worth while if it can instill into the minds of the people the importance and value of health habits year," Dr. W. H. Peters, health commissioner, said.

COLUMBUS JOURNAL
Sunday, March 31, 1924

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Triangle branch, Y. W. C. A.; Mary Price Home for Girls, Ohio Ave. Day Nursery, Godman Guild, Family Service Society, state board of health, city board of health, Columbus Urban League, Tuberculosis Society, and the Champion Ave. School.

APR 9-1924

A Campaign For Health Among the Colored People

There are about 35,000 negroes in Cincinnati. In 1910 there were less than 20,000. The increase is due largely to migrations northward in 1916 and 1918, and again in 1923.

The death rate among colored people in Cincinnati is very much higher than that among the white population. During the ten-year period from 1913 to 1922 the average annual death rate among white people was 16.0 per thousand, against 27.4 per thousand among the negroes. Both rates are on the decline; during the previous ten-year period they had been 20.9 and 34.9, respectively.

It is generally recognized that the high death rate among negroes is due chiefly to unsanitary living conditions. In an effort to improve the situation, many organizations and individuals took part last week in a campaign of education. It was known as National Negro Health Week. Locally the Community Chest, the City and County Departments of Health, the Public Health Federation, the Social Hygiene Society, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Better Housing League, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and many white and colored doctors gave their best efforts to the work. The Negro Civic Welfare Association, a department of the Community Chest, served as the medium of co-operation.

There were contests among different colored communities to show which could produce the best results in cleaning yards, alleys, and private homes. There was much painting and clean-up work in homes. More than eleven hundred yards were cleaned and one-third of all the colored people in Cincinnati, in churches, schools and factories, heard health talks.

Certainly it is not creditable to a civilization like ours that the death rate among a considerable element in the community, over long periods of time, should be nearly twice that of the rest of the population. Neither is it safe for the rest of the people that such a situation should exist. Self-interest, as well as ordinary human kindness, should prompt the American people as a whole to give their best support to movements such as National Negro Health Week, which aim to improve living conditions among the colored people of the United States until they are more nearly on a level with those of the rest of the

CINCINNATI PLAN WILL BE MODEL

Times Star, April 9.

Negro Health Week Methods Praised by State Official.

State Health Director John Monger and City Health Officer Wm. H. Peters, who recently engaged in a controversy, broke bread together Wednesday and the state commissioner expressed himself as so impressed with the value of the negro health week as conducted in Cincinnati, that he asked that full details be furnished him, so that he might bring the matter to the attention of other Ohio cities.

Dr. Peters was the guest of Dr. Monger at the Hotel Gibson so that he might meet Dr. W. S. Rankin, field director of the American Health association. Dr. Rankin's mission is standard plan of

tice, and he sought a co-operation of Dr. Peters, who assured him of all aid.

It is the idea that either the American Public Health association or a specially constituted body, shall rate the health practice of various cities.

*Monday, April 7, 1924.
R. Times Star*

TRIBUTE TO DEAD EDUCATOR ENDS HEALTH WEEK

Negroes Perform Much Work in Clean-Up Campaign.

Negro Health Week in Cincinnati was concluded, Sunday, with a memorial meeting in Memorial hall in tribute to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, who was a negro leader and educator and the founder of Negro Health Week. Dr. Washington's birthday was on Saturday. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Edith Campbell and the principal speaker was Dr. T. W. Talley, professor of chemistry and biology in Fiske university, member of the Royal Art society of London and author of "Negro Folk Rhymes." In part, he said:

"The American race problem is only a small part of the world's big problem in human relationship. The way out is co-operation in the things that are essential to human progress. Dr. Washington's life exemplified service. He appreciated all education and he taught his race to look forward."

Other speakers were Health Commissioner W. H. Peters, Bleeker Marquette, of the Public Health Federation; Dr. R. E. Clark, Dr. N. C. Vaughan, Dr. J. H. Wallace, Dr. R. E. Beamon and J. H. Robinson. The invocation was by the Rev. Samuel A. Brown, and the benediction by the Rev. M. Scobel Richardson. The meeting was under the auspices of the Negro Civic Welfare association, and the health week under direction of the Community Chest. The health campaign included a clean-up of houses, backyards and cellars, as well as clinics and lectures. In the clean-up movement in the West End, a group of women volunteers under direction of the Better Housing league visited 1,128 homes. Prizes were awarded a number of families and individual children for their thoroughness in the clean-up programme. At the better babies clinics held in the Stowe and Douglas schools and in Mercy Hospital, four babies received 100 per cent ratings. The clinics were conducted by the Department of Health and the negro physicians and nurses of Cincinnati. The Department of Health, the Public Health Federation and the

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High Point, N. C., Enterprise

JAN 18 1924

FEB 1 7 1924

NEGROES RECEIVED CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Twenty-Five Patients of the
Ract At State Sanatorium
Were Specially Favored

SANATORIUM, Jan. 18.—The 45 negro patients here in the negro division of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium apparently were the favored few of their race during the Christmas season. They were remembered with gifts ranging all the way from a new piano to a monkey on a string. Fortunately, for the full enjoyment of all the patients of the piano one of the negro patients in the sanatorium is an accomplished musician.

The gift of the piano to the negro division of the sanatorium was made possible through the efforts of Florence C. Williams, who for a number of years has been director of health education among the negroes of North Carolina till a few months ago when she was loaned to do similar work in West Virginia, and to the efforts of the supervisors of rural colored schools throughout the state. These workers have created a wholesome interest on the part of their people in the work that the state is doing to meet the tuberculosis problem among the colored people of the state.

The negro division with one physician and two trained nurses in charge, all colored, is situated about one mile from the main building of the sanatorium. It is conducted just as the white division is with a charge of \$1.50 a day, payable monthly in advance. All laboratory and X-ray work is done in the sanatorium laboratory. It is the purpose of the board of directors of the sanatorium to give the negro patients the benefit of all the scientific examinations and treatment that the white patients receive.

NEGROES NURSED TO HEALTH

Carolina Gives Black Citizen Fine Aid in Battle

More susceptible to tuberculosis than the members of the white race, but quite as amenable to treatment, North Carolina's colored citizenship, at the close of its first year of systematic warfare on the ravages of the great white plague, finds the fight well worth while and the battle tide turning against the tissue destroying malady.

Prompted by humane and economic motives, the state swung into its stride in behalf of the black consumptive just about a year ago when Dr. J. W. Walker, one of Asheville's colored specialists in the treatment of the disease, gave up the splendid practice which he had built here over a score of years and took charge of the colored department of the North Carolina sanatorium. The physician was here last week and during his visit he told the Times something of the work which is being done under his direction, gave an insight into his hopes for the future and expressed the appreciation of the weaker race for the attitude which the dominant section of the population has developed in this respect.

Dr. Walker says the colored citizens like the white people, are handicapped by the colossal ignorance which keeps many sufferers from discovering their condition until the disease has passed the incipient stage. Many North Carolina negroes, like many North Carolina whites, are harboring tubercular germs in the belief that they are the victims of bad colds, general fatigue and other euphemistic names applied to the early symptoms of phthisis. It is this ignorance which the colored leader is trying to combat in an educational campaign which is being carried into every nook and corner of Tar Heels domains. In the assault on the monumental indifference to incipient signs, Dr. Walker is seeking to eliminate the feeling of disgrace that many residents of the lowlands attach to attacks of consumption. He is telling his fellows that tuberculosis is nothing to be ashamed of and he is doing it with the eloquence for which he has long been known here and the logic which many years of practice brought to him.

Along with his work as practitioner at the colored building and in the educational campaign, the Asheville specialist is keeping a record which he believes will be of vast value to his colleagues throughout the country such as has not heretofore been compiled. Every patient is being examined with a view to the establishment of the percentage of negro blood and records are being kept on the reaction to the treatment. Of course, a great

many years will be required in the collection of data of this type to such an extent as to be of any practical value. But once the figures are in hand, it is the belief of the physician that they will be of immense aid to practitioners. Dr. Walker is trying to determine whether the full-blooded negro is more or less likely to get well than the mulatto. He wants to provide his profession with some statistics concerning tuberculosis effects on men of mixed blood of varying degrees, and the work in this respect will be thoroughly and carefully done.

Building Immunity
"The negro, not a great distance from slavery's estate," Dr. Walker told The Times, "has not the resistance to tuberculosis infection that the white man has. But it is gratifying to note he is gradually building up an immunity. I find from my personal experience that there is less of tuberculosis in its acute forms today than here was 22 years ago, when I first entered upon the practice of medicine among the members of my race. And that is encouraging to any man who realizes that 22 years do not constitute such a great while, after all, in a movement of this sort. The greatest handicap which the negro has in his fight for a restoration of health is the lack of funds. Very few colored citizens can draw on any surplus. And as Asheville folks well know, beating the disease is a long drawn out ordeal. Because of this fact, it is now planned to ask the general assembly, at its next session, to reduce the charges at the colored building at Sanatorium, N. C. from their present scale of \$1.50 a day to \$1 or 75 cents a day.

"We believe this alteration will enable us to reach a much greater number of people and do a vastly increased amount of good. We want more of our tuberculars to have access to our splendid institution. In this connection, as a North Carolina negro speaking to the members of my own race and our good white friends, I say that nowhere in America that I know of does the black man get a better chance in his contest with tuberculosis than he does here. Our building has no superior that I have seen, and I have visited many of the outstanding institutions of the country. It was erected at a cost of \$150,000 and is splendidly equipped. Manned by a staff that is entirely colored, the hospital management is in the hands of people who are familiar with and responsive to the needs of their patients. Here we are developing a nurses training school and we are completing plans for conducting frequent clinics for the benefit of North Carolina's negro physicians. Tuberculosis

can never be stamped out until they are trained to detect it in its early stages and that is what we are going to try to teach our own practitioners to do. We want the man who does general practice to be so competent that he can find the first appearance of phthisis. It is an ambition which we are going to exert our best efforts to realize.

"We have a capacity of 72 patients with one floor devoted to women and the other given over to men. We have 10 patients at present. There are 12 rooms on each floor with two and three patients assigned to each room. However, it is on the surrounding porches that the inmates spend most of their time. The rooms are there for their use largely as dressing rooms and the like. The 'cure is chased' in the open air. Occupants of every two rooms have access to a private toilet and shower bath. In the basement are the kitchen, store rooms and dining rooms. Our refrigerator system is electrical; I mention this merely as an indication of what North Carolina is doing for her black sufferer.

"Other accommodations are in keeping with it. We are one mile from the building for whites and form an altogether separate community on the tract of 20,000 acres which North Carolina owns. We are on the main highway from Southern Pines and Pinehurst to Fayetteville and our perspective is pleasant. Our discipline is good and we are carrying on the struggle with all the good nature, all the patience, all the faith and all the hope that our white neighbors exhibit in their proverbial good sportsmanship. Our lodges and churches help us some but, after all, the black man is a poor man and is the ward of his state. We are thankful that North Carolina has recognized that fact."

Dr. Walker is the type of negro which the Southern man likes to cite as his system's product when he is beset in New England by detractors of the South and its conduct toward the black. His personal history reads like a page from fiction and should be an inspiration to every struggling pickaninny in North Carolina who aims at the higher things of life. It was about 40 years ago that a stagecoach over the mountain discharged at the servants' entrance of a local hotel a young negress, who came to the Land of the Sky from farther south. She had but two possessions. She carried one beneath her bonnet; the other clutched to her breast. One was the knowledge of cookery; the other was an infant.

Taught Her Son
The negress was installed as a cook at that hotel and the baby grew

The mother, born in slavery, was not one of those who succumbed to the oily appeals of the imported agitator. She told the colored lad, as he grew older, that his friends were about him and around him. He accepted her statement with simple childish faith. Without funds, without influence, lacking the opportunities of the members of the race that was farther from barbarism—or nearer civilization, if that's better—he resolved to achieve success. He dreamed of big things and made his dreams come true. By hard labor, all sorts of sacrifices and development of the talents that gave him, he educated himself. In his medical degree in Leonard medical school, Shaw university. He came home to practice, after receiving his hospital training at Howard, Washington City.

The young colored doctor won the respect of his white colleagues and the affection and gratitude of his patients. He spent 20 years healing his own. From some he got money, from others he got thanks. To all he gave the best that was in him. After 20 years of struggle, enjoying a practice that was lucrative, he saw the realization of an ambition that he had nursed from childhood, the establishment here of a hospital for negroes, managed by negroes, directed by negroes. Life was good to him. He had reached that state where he could live leisurely, enjoy the comforts of existence and do his people good. And then came the call to leave the land he loved, undertake a new and hard work, go away from the dream hospital of which he was a director and sacrifice the greater part of his income.

Dr. L. B. McBrayer, former health officer of Asheville, was the man who took Dr. Walker to Sanatorium. He told the local physician that unless he accepted the director's position at the colored building, the place would probably go to a white man. Dr. Walker felt that the work was for a negro. He doesn't say why and that's as it should be. It isn't necessary. Every intelligent white and colored citizen who shares his opinion knows how he felt. He left the field in which he had grown up and undertook the new task. He is meeting with wide success and the management of the hospital is delighted with the results of his efforts. He retains his Asheville residence but can spend little time here. He probably would prefer to live here; he has not expressed an opinion about that. But when, as a dusky urchin engaged in the construction of only such air castles as the imaginative youth can design, he promised Fate that if he was permitted to do the things he wanted to do, he would de-

vote every effort to the bringing of his race to a higher standard of citizenship. And when Fate reminded him of the promise, he did not renege

150.98 from the sale of seals to the colored people. For the 1923 Christmas seal sale they have raised up to this time between three and four thousand dollars, with a number of counties not yet heard from. Johnson county, with Mrs. Laura J. A. King, of Selma, supervisor, stands at the head of the list for 1923, with a total seal sale of \$351.

BETTER HEALTH FOR NEGRO FOLK

Trained Group of Colored People to Instruct Along Lines Of Betterment

Not every one in North Carolina knows that there is an organization of trained colored men and women, known as the Jeanes supervisors of rural colored schools, who devote their time and talent to aiding the colored teachers and pupils in the rural sections in better school training, better health habits, in sanitation, and in better living. There are 37 of these supervisors, representing 37 counties in our state, under Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of division of negro education, state department of public instruction.

These supervisors visit every rural colored school in his or her county and introduce and supervise they assist the teachers in introducing the modern health crusade, thus simple forms of industrial work; getting the interest of their pupils not only in their studies, but in the practice of cleanliness, sanitation, and health habits generally; they visit the homes of colored people, assisting those who are sick, and advising ignorant parents of the advantages of cleanliness and sanitation; they assist in organizing clubs, in raising money for school or church purposes, in promoting gardens. They literally go about doing good. During last year more than 160 colored people were given instruction in health and sanitation by these supervisors. Needless to say, their efforts in many of the counties of our state are meeting with marked success, great improvement being noted in the character of the school buildings and the school grounds, but most of all in the condition of the colored children themselves. These supervisors deserve the hearty support and co-operation they are receiving from the state department of public instruction.

In addition to their regular duties, the Jeanes supervisors have for a number of years served as agents of the North Carolina tuberculosis association, devoting one-sixth of their time entirely to tuberculosis work, for which they receive one month's salary from the tuberculosis association. During the Christmas seal sale for the year 1922 these supervisors raised \$5,

NEGRO DEATH RATE HIGH DATA SHOWS

More Than Double The Mortality Than For Whites Of The Same Grouping

North Carolina showed more than twice as high a death rate in 1923 among her city-dwelling colored wage earners as among her white urban industrial population, according to death claim figures just compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. The company recorded a death rate of 8.7 per thousand for white industrial policyholders in the state and 19.6 for colored.

"It should be remembered," says the latest statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan, "that the industrial policyholders of this company including men, women and children live almost altogether in the cities and that in such localities they compose practically one-quarter of the entire wage-earning population. In some states this proportion is even higher; but in all they form a sufficiently large sample of the whole to represent fairly accurately the conditions which prevail among urban dwellers."

The figures take on an added significance when it is remembered that for 15 years the Metropolitan, in an endeavor to lengthen life, has carried on organized health work among its industrial policyholders. "This group, as a class," says Haley Fiske, president of the company, "lives under an industrial strain and economic pressure likely to render its members more susceptible to disease. In consequence, the mortality among this industrial group, has in general been higher than in the general population. But this difference has been very largely overcome during the period of this service. The mortality experience has continued to improve, and the improvement has been much greater than in the registration area of the United States. Measured in

terms of lives, the improvement in industrial mortality in 1923 over 1911 means a saving of 52,600 lives. The registration are a mortality for 1923 is not available as yet. The improvement of the company's mortality in 1922 over 1911, in excess of the improvement in the registration area at the comparable ages, means a saving of 23,400 lives.

NEGRO DEATH RATE

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"It should be remembered," says the latest statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan, "that the industrial policyholders of this company, including men, women and children, live almost altogether in the cities and that in such localities they compose practically one-quarter of the entire wage earning population. In some states this proportion is even higher; but in all they form a sufficiently large sample of the whole to represent fairly accurately the conditions which prevail among the urban dwellers."

This excessive rate among negroes exists in spite of the organized health work carried on by the company for the past 15 years. The president of the company, Haley Fiske, partly accounts for the rate by saying:

"This group, as a class, lives under an industrial strain and economic pressure likely to render its members more susceptible to disease. In consequence, the mortality among this industrial group has, in general, been higher than in the general population."

Perhaps another element that enters into the high death rate is the crowded shacks in which so many negro tenants in cities live—shacks that often appear only to be waiting for the next hard wind to blow them off the map. Improvement in home conditions might cut the rate down, but the negro tenant is unable to improve his home situation single-handed. He is ignorant of sanitation, shacks are about all he knows in the

way of homes, and he herds together in the "warrens of the poor" under circumstances that do not tend toward longevity.

Tuberculosis Death Rate Among Negroes Cut In Half

The death rate among the negroes of North Carolina as the result of tuberculosis has been cut in half since 1917, according to Florence C. Williams, negress, director of Health Education and Organization for Negroes in North Carolina. Not only has the death rate been cut in such great proportion but health and living conditions among the negroes over the State have improved materially, said the director today.

The director of Health Education and Organization for Negroes works under the Extension Department of the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis and in co-operation with the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the State Board of Health, it was explained, and the work separately and directly among the negroes has been in operation since September, 1917. During the first two years of operation under the separate and direct plan for negroes, 800 community leagues were organized of which 500 are still in operation.

Vast Call of Work

The work, said the director, has now reached vast fields. In the rural districts alone 70,000 negroes have been reached and lifted from unhealthful living conditions into a life of cleanliness and health. Nutrition programs have been inaugurated in many of the schools and the children and parents alike are taught the proper foods that should be eaten and those that are most nourishing. Two motion picture cars have been put on the road, it was said, while the interest in the improvement of health among the negroes and the fighting of tuberculosis has grown to such an extent that the negroes of the rural districts alone raise an average of \$8,000 annually through the sale of stamps.

Through the co-operation of the white people of the State and the

officials of the health department those interested in the welfare and health of the negro were enabled to secure an appropriation of \$100,000 from the General Assembly for a new building for negroes at the tubercular sanatorium. Through the use of this building, it was said, the officials at the sanatorium have been enabled to treat many more negro patients than ever before.

Good Co-operation

Director Florence Williams declared that everywhere in the State she had met with the best co-operation from the white people and that it was this co-operation of the public and the officials of the State from the Governor to the smallest office holder that caused the undertaking to be a source of so much good in the building up of the negro health and morale standard in the State.

North Carolina, it was declared is the only State in the Union with a negro health education bureau supported entirely by the State. In this respect it was pointed out that the work of the bureau had been so noteworthy that public welfare organizations and health officials of other states are writing here to find out just what methods one pursued in carrying out the work.

West Virginia became so interested in the success of North Carolina in this line, that the health officials of that state persuaded the Health Department of North Carolina to lend Director Williams to them for one year. West Virginia is now paying her salary and she will return to that state within a few days to complete her year in the same work that she carried on here.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BEGIN MARCH 30

Information on Hygiene Be- ing Distributed Widely.

Common sense health habits in the prevention of diseases will be inculcated throughout the country during the tenth annual observation of National Negro Health Week, March 30-April 5. Pamphlets giving information on individual and community hygiene and the prevention of tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases especially common among negroes, are being distributed by the United States public health service.

The movement has been agitated through the Tuskegee Negro conference for the past nine years, and has been in co-operation with the United States health service since 1921. It has resulted in a greatly lowered mortality record each year among the negroes.

Indirectly co-operating with the movement, will be the "Clean Up Week" observed by many of the local negro churches, April 7-14, during which special sermons and talks will be made stressing the importance of cleanliness and morality.

LAKE CHARLES, LA PRESS
MARCH 29, 1924

Negroes of City Plan Program For Health Week

E. B. Foreman, chairman of the publicity committee for "National Negro Health Week" in Lake Charles, March 30 to April 5 inclusive, today announces a recent organization of negro workers in Lake Charles for putting the week into effect in this city. He said today concerning this worthy and commendable civic movement of his people, as follows:

"At recent meeting called by Prof. W. O. Boston, chairman of general committee, a large gathering of the leading colored citizens met and organized to put over a great program, beginning Sunday March 30th, when sermons will be preached from all the colored pulpits along this special line.

"National Negro Health Week" was founded by Booker T. Washington ten years ago and has been observed several years in this city. Much good is being accomplished and the living standard of the negro has been raised in a very large percent. Chairman Boston wishes to thank the city board of health for its splendid co-operation in the past and earnestly request the same for this drive.

"The following organization was perfected for the week.

"Prof. W. O. Boston, general chairman, A. C. Washington, general secretary.

Committee on speakers: Dr. L. M. Coleman, Rev. J. C. Harris Prof. R. C. Reynaud, Rev. T. A. Hampton, and Rev. S. S. Captain
"Committee on publicity: E. B. Forman, Rev. P. L. Silas, Rev. H. M. Madison, and Dr. H. L. Lang.

"Committee on co-operation: Prof. W. O. Boston, A. C. Washington, and Rev. P. L. Silas.

Committee on general cleanup: Ed. Piert, S. J. Smith, Wm. Stewart, E. E. Wilson, E. B. Forman, Felix Louviere, George Blankinship, and Bro. Ferguson.

HEALTH FILMS SHOWN TO RACE IN NEW ORLEANS

(Preston News Service.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 8—

"The Message of Hope", a film shown at the Lyric theatre last week in the interest of "Negro Health Week" was witnessed by thousands of race men, women and children, according to an announcement by the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. PICAYUNE

MARCH 31, 1924

MAP HEAL RAM.

Monday Named "Hygiene Day" in
Negro Sanitation Week.

This is "hygiene day" of the tenth annual negro health week, being observed throughout the country under the auspices of Tuskegee Negro Conference in co-operation with the United States public health service, for the teaching of community and individual hygiene among the negroes.

The local negro pastors and physicians are assisting in the movement to teach community and individual hygiene among negroes. Dr. C. J. Lopez spoke yesterday morning at the Tulane Avenue Baptist church.

The program for the rest of the week follows: Tuesday "swat the fly day;" Wednesday, tuberculosis day; Thursday, children's health day; Friday, church sanitation day; Saturday, general cleanup day.

ROCHESTER N. Y. TIMES
JANUARY 12, 1924

Health Week To Feature At Colored Branch Of Y.W.C.A.; Concert Planned

In the hope of creating a better atmosphere for both women and girls in the study of health and the care of the body, officials of the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A. at 30 Calverton avenue have arranged for a health week to be observed January 13 to 20, inclusive.

Mrs. D. Ball, chairman of the health education committee, invites interested persons to attend the week's activities, which will include health talks by physicians, a study of health charts, discussion of proper diet for health reasons and diet study.

On January 24 a musicale by Clarence Cameron White of Boston will be the Y. W. C. A. attraction at the Y. W. C. A. at 8:15 p. m. Mr. White is a violinist and will be assisted by the Mr. Olivet choir. On January 27, paper services will be conducted by the Unity Industrial Club, between 4 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.

Clean-Up Week

HEALTH COMMISSIONER Frank J. Monaghan has designated the week of May 5 as Clean-Up Week and Fire, Police, Street Cleaning and Tenement House Departments of the city are co-operating with him to make it successful. But the ultimate success of the Clean-Up Week will depend for its success upon the citizens of the city.

A LITTLE OVER a year ago Harlem, from the standpoint of cleanliness, presented quite a sorry spectacle. The local press called this fact to the attention of the residents and the Street Cleaning Department, with the result that the streets are now kept almost clear of rubbish. Few people, however, live in the streets, so the home is, after all, the place to begin Clean-Up Week. *30-24*

There are no reasons why Harlem should not be as clean and attractive as any other part of this great city, and it can be, with just a little co-operation on the part of every person living here. There is no need to wait until next week—START NOW!

REMOVE EVERY PIECE OF RUBBISH FROM YOUR HOME, STORE OR OFFICE. Throw open the windows and give the entire house a good old-fashioned

cleaning, including the windows, front and back. Give the window curtains a bath. Remove the winter's accumulation of rubbish from the cellar and the back yard, and put it out on the street on the day indicated by the Street Cleaning Department.

MAKE HARLEM THE CLEANEST
SPOT IN NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO N. Y. NEWS
JUNE 30, 1924

MAYOR ORDERS CLEANUP OF CITY'S NEGRO HOMES

Mayor Schwab has ordered a dozen health inspectors into the negro section around Michigan and Vine alley to make a survey and force landlords to put the houses in habitable condition. The mayor says he will force owners of property in the negro section to obey the health laws of the city. He has found deplorable conditions in negro homes, he says. He plans to enlist the aid of the Charity Aid society and the bureau of public welfare. A questionnaire, prepared in the health department covering the sanitary conditions in every negro home, is being circulated today by health department inspectors and nurses.

Health Week-1924.

Missouri.

NAT'L. HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED HERE

Annual Clean-Up And Paint- Up Program To Be Mar. 30 To Apr. 5. Many Organ- izations Invited To Take Active Part In Campaign For Better Health

The National Health Week will be observed this year from March 30 through April 5.

Past experiences show that much good has come from Health Week programs, and still greater results are expected in the future.

The following organizations are expected to take part in the Health week programs:

The United States Public Health Service, The National Health Council, The National Medical Association, The National Tuberculosis Association of Graduate Nurses, The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, The American Red Cross, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The Commission on Interracial Co-operation, The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, the State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, State Medical Association, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Fraternal Organizations, Insurance Companies, Farmers Conferences, Local Schools and Churches.

The program for the week is as follows:

Sunday, March 30th—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

Monday, March 31st—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 1st—Fly, Mosquito and disease spreading and Insect vermin day.

Wednesday, April 2nd—Tuberculosis Day.

Thursday, April 3rd—Children's Health Day. (Health programs,

stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.)

Friday, April 4th—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5th—General Clean-up Day.

It is suggested that the County Committee on Race Relations or some other responsible organization assume general charge of arrangements for carrying out locally the above plans and organizing sub-committees.

Health Week - 1924.

ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HEALTH DRIVE

The Atlanta Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., has opened local offices here at 2 S. Compton Ave. Mr. A. F. Herndon, 2nd is in charge. The Atlanta Life is an old line Legal Reserve Company and does a general life insurance business.

In connection with its work is a Social Service department operated under the direction of Prof. Cyrus Campfield who is doing an important work among the policy holders and the community generally. His slogans are:

Clean-up Week Slogans

Say it with a broom.

A clean sweep from basement to garret.

Make St. Louis so sanitary that it will be an unhealthy place for germs.

Every man clean your corner where you are.

A broom in hand is worth two in the hardware store.

Let overalls be your uniform, a broom your weapon and filth your enemy!

Shoulder brooms! Down with dirt! It's time to clean up St. Louis.

A clean city means a healthy city—do your part to clean up St. Louis.

It's the everlasting co-operation of every bloomin' soul that will count in cleaning up St. Louis.

St. Louis is beautiful—it will be more beautiful when it is clean—do your bit!

It's Clean-Up Week in St. Louis—a rousing call to every mother's son to get busy!

Overalls and overhauling—two important factors in Clean-Up Week.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK COMMITTEE MEETS

According to an announcement by Mr. F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary of the Community Service Urban League, a committee meeting of persons interested in the local program of Negro Health Week has been called for Saturday morning at 11 a. m. at Community Center. All persons connected with organizations that are touching the health situation are asked to be present to advise and help arrange a suitable program in order that the largest number may be reached in this educational effort.

It will be remembered that last year some 25,000 people were reminded of the better health opportunities which were available. Essay contests were conducted and pledge cards were signed to keep their yards and houses clean.

All women's clubs that meet during the week of March 30 to April 5 are expected to have taken on health. The Medical Society, Visiting Nurses Association, Clinics and others are planning to help in the movement for better health.

Industrial Commission Asks for Better Schools

Jefferson City, Mo., June 27.—When Missouri's 53d general assembly hold its next session suggestions and recommendations relative to the welfare of members of our Race will be submitted, according to Robert S. Cobb, secretary of the Missouri Negro industrial commission, who is now compiling the third biennial report. In a chapter devoted to health conditions among the members of our group here the report states that 100,000 men, women and children were reached during health week through literature, charts and moving pictures of health projects.

The report also states that approximately 2,000 members of our group who are feeble-minded are not being housed properly, and that inadequate provisions have been made for those who are afflicted with tuberculosis, and that the death rate from this disease is greater than that among the whites. The commission especially laid stress on the fact that education facilities here were very poor and better provisions should be made by the state.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July.—The National Clean-Up, and Paint-Up Bureau of St. Louis, Missouri, announces three prizes to the communities which did the most effective work during the observance of National Negro Health Week March 31, through April 5, according to a statement by Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and President of the National Negro Business League.

The prizes will be awarded during the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting and "Silver Jubilee" of the National Negro Business League to be held in Chicago, August 20, 21 and 22. The following persons have been asked to serve as judges of the reports: Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, South Carolina; Dr. P. O. Plummer, President of the National Medical Association, Raleigh, North Carolina; E. T. Atwell, Field Secretary, Community Service Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Secretary of the National Medical Association, Newark, New Jersey; Dr. A. B. Jackson, Director, Public Health Education,

Howard University, Washing. D. C., and M. N. Work, Director, Records and Research Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The prizes, last year, were awarded to Atlanta, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Greenville, South Carolina.—Tuskegee Institute Press Service.

DR. MOTON ANNOUNCES 3 PRIZES FOR NATIONAL CLEAN-UP WEEK

Prizes. To. Be. Awarded At The
National Business League
Meeting August 20-21-22

Tuskegee Institute Ala., July 18.

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The prizes last year, were awarded to Atlanta, Ga.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Greenville, S. C.

Missouri.

Health Week-1924.

Mississippi.

**Jewelry Uncovered
By Negro Youngster**

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 22.—
This is "clean up" week in Greenville
and everybody is at it and when a
small colored boy, the son of Louis
Weakless, a well known colored man
and an employee of the Oonderson and
Baird Hardware Co., was cleaning out
the back yard and under the rather
humble home, the boy found, fully
a thousand dollars worth of hand-
some jewelry and watches, including
a platinum bar pin set with hand-
some diamonds, on the uncased sill of
the house. He carried the booty in
to his mother, she called her hus-
band and Weakless then carried the
jewels and watches to Mr. T. H. Baird
who notified the police of the find.
The jewelry was found to have been
taken from the home of Dr. G. G.
Payne several months ago, the police
having a description of the jewelry
lost from the Payne home, the jewel-
ry found tallying with the descrip-
tion. Weakless was as much aston-
ished as the officers at the finding
of the valuables under his home and
his honesty in reporting it is appre-
ciated by the police. The theory is
that the burglar was hard pressed
by officers the night of the Payne
robbery and placed the jewels under
the house of Weakless hoping to re-
turn for them, but was either one of
the several thieves captured soon
thereafter, or departed from the city
for fear of being captured. The
value of "clean up week" has been
given a new meaning to Dr. Payne by
the location of family jewels and val-
uables.

MANY AGENCIES TO CO-OPERATE HEALTH WEEK

**Baltimore's Biggest Citywide
Health Week Opens
With Speakers In
Churches**

PLAN PERMANENT MOVE

**Luncheon Saturday at Com-
munity House. -Fourteen
Washington Speakers**

With health centers planned in every section of the city, a committee representing 22 municipal, civic and health agencies will begin the biggest health week ever attempted here Sunday.

Agencies actively identified with the program include the City Department of Health, Department of Public Education, N. A. A. C. P., Maryland Medical Association, Maryland Dental Association, Woman's Cooperative Civic League, The American Legion, State Federation of Woman's Clubs, Woman's Home Missionary Society, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Sharp Street Community House.

Health literature to be distributed over the city has been donated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, The North Carolina Mutual, The National Child Welfare Association and the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

Clinics and Baby Contest

A feature of the week will be a system of practical clinics conducted by the health department and a baby clinic and contest under direction of Miss Hazel McBeth. It will thus be possible for any citizen to check up their health condition during the week. There will be prizes offered in the baby contest, one for babies under one year of age and another for those from one to two years.

The Program

Sunday, March 30.—Health Sermons in all churches.

Monday, March 31.—Health Day in the Schools, conducted by physicians and nurses.

Tuesday, April 1.—Mass gathering, featuring Rickets, tuberculosis, care of teeth and delinquency at the

following centers at 8 p. m.:
East Baltimore, at Centennial Church, under direction of Mr. Howard Gross, Dr. W. H. Harris and Dr. E. M. Boyle. Lectures by Mrs. Georgia Fields and Dr. A. A. Smith.
South Baltimore, at School 105, conducted by Mr. George Owens, Dr. J. E. Bowley, Dr. J. L. Shelton, Dr. Daniel Carroll, Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Mills. Lectures by Dr. O. D. Jones and Dr. J. G. Boley.

Northeast Baltimore, at School 112, conducted by Mr. John Woodhouse, Dr. W. Johnson, Miss Cecelia Connor and Mrs. Emma Westcott. Lecture by Dr. Benjamin Brown.

Ames Church, conducted by Dr. B. M. Rhett and Mrs. Annie Johnson. Lectures by Dr. J. S. Stewart, Dr. A. O. Reid and Rev. Beale Elliott.

West Baltimore, at St. Paul Church, conducted by Dr. J. W. Hayes, Dr. Robert Jackson, Dr. J. T. Camper and Mrs. Mamie Brown. Lecture by Dr. Isaac Young.

Wednesday, April 2.—Separate meetings for boys and girls at Morgan College and a house to house canvass by committees from women's organizations.

Thursday, April 3.—Venereal Disease Day. Clinics and meetings at Provident Hospital for men at 8 p. m., and for boys at 4 p. m. Special meetings for girls at the Community House at 4 p. m., and women at 8 p. m., under auspices of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Northwest Baltimore at Sharon Baptist Church under direction of Mrs. W. T. McQuinn and the State Federation of Women's Clubs with a lecture by Dr. Ralph Young.

School 112, at 8 p. m., conducted by Miss Pennington, Public Health Nurse with a lecture by Miss Walker, Instructor of Visiting Nurses, and music, Miss Constantia Wharton and Miss Aleda Steptean.

Friday, April 4.—South Baltimore at John Wesley Church, with Drs. Bowley, Carroll and Shelton in charge, at 8 p. m. Lecture by Dr. Walter Jackson.

East Baltimore at People's Church, with Drs. Fisher and Brown in charge.

Forrestor Washington Here

The week will end with a summary luncheon Saturday at the Community House at 2 p. m. The speaker at this luncheon will be Forrestor Washington, well known social worker and executive of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia.

Plan for Health Week

Tentative plans looking to the holding of a big health week program here in the city were made Wednesday night by a large group of men and women representing the physicians, dentists, social workers and women's clubs which met at the Community House.

A complete program featuring attention to tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases is planned in schools, churches, homes, industrial plants and lodges. Chairman of committees include:

Miss Elsie Mountain, Mrs. Lillian Monday, March 31.—Health Day Lottier, Dr. J. G. McRae and William N. Jones. Final meeting to complete plans will be held next Tuesday, April 1.—Mass gathering, featuring Rickets, tuberculosis, care of teeth and delinquency at the following centers at 8 p. m.:

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Health Week—1924.

Maryland.

LUNCHEON WILL END HEALTH WEEK

Workers and Speakers In-
vited To Gather Around
Table on Saturday
Afternoon

PROGRAM CARRIED OUT

All City Schools Reached
With Exception of High
School

A luncheon at which the work of
the week will be summarized will
end the annual city-wide health
week being conducted by civic and
health agencies of the city Satur-
day afternoon.

With the exception of one or two
mass meetings scheduled for Tues-
day night and proposed meetings at
Douglass High School, all of the pro-
gram planned has been carried out
with marked success. Principals
from the training school, Morgan
College and all of the elementary
schools reported successful meetings
and the message of health has been
carried by the organization into ev-
ery section of the city.

On Thursday afternoon the baby
contest under direction of Miss Haz-
el McBeth will be held. A large
number of babies have been regis-
tered for this contest and prizes
will be given. The dairies of the
city as well as other institutions
have cooperated in providing prizes.
Mothers wishing their babies ex-
amined also are invited to be pres-
ent. The contest will open at 2:00
and close at 6:00 p. m.

Educators, civic, social and relig-
ious workers, as well as business
and professional men interested in
the general promotion of health here
are invited to attend the luncheon
at the Community House at 2 p. m.,
arrangements for which can be
made with Miss Elsie Mountain, the
general chairman of the committee.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive
secretary of the National Urban
League and other speakers will ad-
dress the luncheon. Plans will be
outlined also for the organization of
a permanent organization.

High Falls To Co-operate

The High School failed to cooperate
according to Miss Elsie Mountain,
because Principal Hawkins object-
ed to addresses on bodily hygiene
and social diseases by physicians of
the U. S. and local health depart-
ments.

Principal Hawkins at first refused
to cooperate at all, but upon the in-
sistence of Dr. West is said to have
included a health program of his
own including talks to students by
Dr. George F. Bragg and Dr. Wm.

Wright. Science teachers also
stressed health in their classes.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, only colored
physician connected with the U. S.
Public Health Service in Washing-
ton, said today that only conserva-
tive and very orthodox high schools
today refuse to permit bodily hygi-
ene talks accompanied by moving
pictures to their pupils. Dr. Brown
delivered his address to Training
School boys and Morgan College and
a local woman physician from the
City Health Department to the girls
of the same institutions.

"Kidding Herself"

The idea of trying to let children
grow up without proper sex instruc-
tion is antiquated and harmful ac-
cording to the best judgment of the
country's best health authorities, Dr.
Brown said, and it is our job to give
children the right slant on sex hy-
giene. Sex subjects are discussed
by children in grammar schools, Dr.
Brown said, and anyone who feels
that he can ignore the subject is
merely "kidding himself."

Dr. Brown added that he has giv-
en the same lectures with much suc-
cess in the high schools of Wash-
ington and scores of other high
schools as far South as Texas.

Health Week Program Is Complete

Plans for the biggest and most complete health week ever attempted here were completed at the Community House Monday evening when representatives of all of the participating civic and welfare bodies completed the program for the health week, beginning March 30. Definite arrangements with the health department, the public and churches in every section of the city have been made. A complete program will appear next week's AFRO.

PROUD MAMMAS SEE INFANTS TAKE PRIZES

46 Bright Youngsters Entered Contest in City's

Health Week Celebration

5,000 HEAR TALKS

Eugene Kinckle Jones, of N. Y., Urban League, Urges Co-operation

The permanent organization of Health Week Committee, the distribution of prizes and an address by Eugene Kinckle Jones, Sec., National Urban League, urging every agency, individual and organization to co-operate in the movement for better health as the supreme duty of the hour, were the outstanding features of the closing luncheon of the city-wide health week.

5,000 Hear Lectures

Summarizing the work of the week, Mrs. Lillian Lottier, chairman of the program committee, stated that more than 5,000 had

been reached directly in group health lectures and round tables; 25,000 pieces of literature distributed and thirteen organizations co-operated intensively in the activities. Details of attendance and lectures showed the following:

Morgan College, Care of Teeth, by Dr. A. O. Reid, 183; Training School, Venereal Diseases, Dr. Flora Pollock, 125; Dr. Ralph Young, 42; School 103, General Hygiene, Dr. B. M. Rhett, 150; School 107, Care of Teeth, Dr. Weaver, School 116, Care of Teeth, Dr. Weaver, 200; School 105, General Hygiene, Dr. B. M. Harris, 250; School 106, Care of Teeth, Dr. L. A. Butler, 200; School 10109, General Hygiene, Dr. Novelle, 125; School 110, Care of Teeth, Dr. Isaac Young, 250; School 111, General Hygiene, Dr. R. L. Jackson, 125; Schools 114 and 108, Health Week, Miss Elsie Mountain, 536; School 11311 General Hygiene, Dr. Montague, 142; School 113, General Hygiene, Dr. Wright.

Specialists Spoke

At special clinics and general mass meetings lectures were given by Drs. Roscoe Brown, Bertha Tappan Shamer, O. D. Jones, C. C. Bailey and Mrs. Minnie C. Harvey.

At a series of lectures at the Y. M. C. A. on Sanitation, Care of Teeth, Bathing and Clothings, Clean Bodies, were attended by 1,008. Speakers included Sec. S. S. Booker, Dr. O. A. Reid, T. H. Smith, Prof. Howard M. Gross, and Dr. J. G. McKae.

Prizes Awarded

Prizes to winners in the baby contest conducted by Miss Hazel A. MacBeth were awarded to the following: 1st prize (silver comb and brush set), donated by the Medical Association, to Edward Marshall, 20 months, 535 Dolphin street; 2nd prize (silver cup) donated by the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co., to Zelda Marie Webb, 3 years, 707 N. Mount street; 3rd prize (silk carriage robe) donated by the American Legion to Charlotte Mae Marshall, 3 months 1324 N. Mount street; 4th prize (1 quart milk for 1 month) donated by Fairfield Farms Dairy, to Slater Brown, 10 months, 909 N. Dallas street; 5th prize (same) donated by Western Maryland Dairy to Everett Butler, Jr., 9 months, 508 Presstman street; 6th prize, woolen set, Dolores G. Page, 6 weeks, 2032 Druid Hill avenue; 7th prize (1 quart milk 1 month) to Lois Hillery, 14 months, 1609 Barnes street; 8th prize (1 quart milk 1 month) to Dorothy Ailine DeShields, 3 years, 1716 Druid Hill avenue.

Form Permanent Committee

In the essay contest Miss Virginia Jackson, selected from the Mountain Bluebirds, one of the Junior Camp Fire Groups, under the leadership of Miss Maggie Bailey, won first prize. Miss Aud Hill, a member of the Tuesday afternoon Athletic Group, a student in School 113, won the second prize. Miss Louise Parrott is the leader.

A permanent Health Week Committee with Miss Elsie Mountain as chairman was organized. The Executive Committee consists of the following: Mrs. Sarah Fernandes, representing the Woman's Cooperative Civic League; Mrs. Lillian Lottier, the N. A. A. C. P.; Messrs. J. B. Dean, W. Emmett Coleman and J. L. Berry, the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; Drs. J. C. Stewart, B. Harris, J. G. Moras, J. E.

Fisher and Harry Brown, The Medical Association; Dr. Isaac Young, The Dental Association; Mrs. J. E. Thomas, the East Baltimore Welfare Committee; Mrs. Warner T. McGuinn, The Federated Women of Maryland; Oscar Simmons, The American Legion; William N. Jones, The Afro-American; Mrs. Vivian Cook, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Miss Anita Williams, St. Vincent De Paul Society; Mrs. Callie Starks, Public Nurses; Miss Elsie Mountain, Sharp Street Community House.

Presentation of prizes were made by Prof. Howard Gross and William N. Jones. A special vote of applause to Miss Elsie Mountain, whose efforts secured the co-operation resulting in what was termed Baltimore's biggest Health Week and refreshments closed the luncheon.

TO OBSERVE NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

The tenth annual observance of the National Negro Health Week begins March 30. Dr. James Bond, State M. C. A. Secretary and Director of the Inter-Racial Commission, announces that he has sent out from his office to people throughout the State through the co-operation of the United States Public Health Service and the State Board of Health, some 8,000 pieces of health literature, containing health messages and suggestions as to the observance of the week. Arrangements have been made where- by practically every colored church in Louisville and many throughout the State will hear a health message Sunday delivered by a physician or some other qualified person. These health messages in Louisville will be delivered entirely by colored physicians who are gladly volunteering their services for this work. The Louisville Urban League under the direction of the executive secretary, Mr. J. W. Ragland, will have charge of the health messages to be given to the people in the three colored moving picture shows. Health films carrying a health message will be displayed daily at these places.

Through instructions given the colored principals by superintendent B. W. Hartley, the health program will be carried out in every colored school in the city. The same program will be carried out in every colored school in Jefferson county under the direction of Superintendent Ingram, Supervisor of Colored Schools for Jefferson county. At least 63 other counties in the State will also carry out in schools and churches the health program.

It is fortunate that the National Negro Health Week this year comes right in the midst of the Louisville "Clean Up, Paint Up" effort.

The program for Saturday, April 5 is set aside as a general clean up day. All rubbish around the premises, back as well as front yards, to be gathered and deposited on the side walks or alleys to be hauled away by the street cleaner. Monday, March 31, is known as "hygiene

day." Tuesday as "swat the fly and mosquito day." Wednesday as "tuberculosis day." Thursday as "children's health day." Friday as "church sanitation day."

Citizens everywhere are urged by the Inter-racial Commission to join in this annual health drive, and to co-operate with the agencies in Louisville, responsible for the Clean Up, Paint Up campaign.

According to Dr. Bond a health exhibit will be displayed at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., the pictures, posters and other health displays being furnished by the Elizabeth McCormac Fund, Chicago and other national health agencies.

ASHLAND, KY., INDEPENDENT
MARCH 16, 1924

NEGRO OBSERVANCE OF HEALTH TOPICS

Convention Called by Inter-Racial Commission

LOUISVILLE Ky., March 15--The tenth annual National Negro Health week observance will take place March 30 to April 6. Dr. James Bond, director of the international commission for Kentucky and state Y. M. C. A. secretary for negro work, announced here today.

"I expect," said Dr. Bond, "that the coming observance will be the most far reaching and intensive ever held in Kentucky."

He stated that assurances of co-operation already have been given by the United States Public Health Service, the State Board of Health, the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, inter-racial commissions throughout the state, ministers and teachers, and other civic and social organizations, both white and negro.

At a recent meeting of the cooperating agencies of the National Negro Health week observance at Tuskegee, Ala., the following program for the week was approved; and will be carried out in Kentucky.

Sunday, March 30th: Sermon and lecture day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

Monday, March 31st: Hygiene day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses,

social workers and other qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 1st: Fly, mosquito and disease-spreading and insect vermin day.

Wednesday, April 2nd: Tuberculosis day.

Thursday, April 3rd: Children's day (Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.)

Friday April 4th: Church sanitation day.

Saturday, April 5th: General clean up day.

Sunday, April 6th: Sermons, lectures, special programs.

GARY IND POST
MARCH 28, 1924

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL OPEN HERE SUNDAY

Mass Meeting at Froebel
at 4 P. M.

National negro health week will be observed by the colored people of Gary, beginning Sunday, March 30, and closing April 6. A big mass meeting will be held in Froebel school auditorium at 4 p. m. Sunday, when an eminent surgeon from Chicago will speak.

The idea of a national health week for colored people was originated by the late Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala. It has grown in proportion until now in almost every city or community where colored people are in large numbers a health program is arranged for this occasion.

The time for observing this occasion has been placed at the season near the birthday of Mr. Washington because it was in his mind that the plan was originated.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is promoting the program for Gary and it is requested that every group and every organization interested in the welfare of Gary will take some part in boosting this idea.

"No one should wait to be invited personally to participate in the promotion of this program, because the prosperity, happiness and the future security of every citizen of a community depends upon the health of every other one, remembering self-defense demands your interest," one official stated today.

The program for the week will be participated in by schools, churches and clubs and will start Sunday morning with a 10-minute talk by local physicians who will emphasize the importance of health at each of the colored churches.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock there is to be a big mass meeting in the auditorium of Froebel school, at which time Dr. J. W. McDowell, one of the prominent surgeons of Chicago, Ill., will be the principal speaker. All physicians and dentists are asked to be present and sit together. Music will be furnished by choruses from the Roosevelt school. On Wednes-

day from 10.00 until 2:30 a public clinic will be conducted at the Stewart house, local physicians officiating. These clinics will be followed by others at regular periods which will be announced later. Engagements also are being made for physicians and dentists to speak at schools, lodges, theaters and other gatherings during the week.

James Duncan is president of the N. A. A. C. P., and Rev. Frank S. Delaney is chairman of the program committee.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK SUM IS DIVIDED HERE

National Negro Health Week was observed in Indianapolis during the period of the city "clean-up" campaign, April 21-May 1, 1924.

Sponsored by the Marion County Tuberculosis Association a committee of representative colored persons, was formed with Dr. L. A. Lewis, president of the Aesculapian Medical Society, as chairman. Representatives from the colored Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. as well as the various clubs and civic organizations, the ministry and the colored teachers of the city, made up the "Health Week" Committee.

Plans were made by the committee to reach large numbers of Negroes through the church and social organizations by means of talks, posters, literature, films, etc.

At a meeting of the Tuberculosis Association with the Aesculapian Medical Society, the Medical Society volunteered to understand the responsibility of arranging the health week. 7-26-24

With Dr. L. A. Lewis in charge of the speakers' bureau and the Marion County Tuberculosis Association acting as a clearing house for calls, physicians, nurses and dentists were supplied for health talks to churches, clubs, schools, moving picture shows and parent-teacher associations in the Negro communities.

The interest of the principals of the various schools made possible such interesting activities in the schools as health parades, cleanup squads, health entertainments, etc.

The directors of the Manual Training and Art Departments of the Indianapolis City schools cooperated in the health projects and posters which were made by the chil-

dren in the fifteen colored schools and were displayed in the buildings during the campaign.

The health magician, a performer from the Marion County Tuberculosis Association, entertained more than twenty-five hundred children with his health tricks and stunts.

An attempt to stimulate interest among colored children in personal health by means of an essay contest sponsored by The Freeman, and the Marion County Tuberculosis Association. The subject was "Tuberculosis - How Contracted - How Prevented," and the children of the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades, participated.

The sum of \$30, given by Mr. F. B. Ransom, is to be divided into first prize of \$15, second prize of \$10 and third prize of \$5, and is to be used to purchase a gift for the school room to which the prize winner belongs, or for something that all the children in the prize winning school might enjoy. The essay was written by Wilma Dickerson, 7 B grade, Colored Orphans' Home, won first prize; that of Daisy Allen, 8 A grade, School No. 26, won second prize, and that of Susie Price, 6 A grade, School 40, won third prize. The money is to be awarded to the prize-winning schools at the beginning of the Fall Term of 1924.

The following is a summary of Health Week Activities:
Entire health programs arranged, 6;
Health talks, 25; Films shown, 4;
Health magician performances, 3;
Health playlets, 12; Health parades, 2;
Health literature distributed, (pieces, 10,000; Health posters made by school (approximate), 300;
Health posters distributed by Tuberculosis Association, 500.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK ARE BEING FORMED

Plans for the observance of National Negro Health Week, from March 30 until April 5, are rapidly being completed, according to an announcement by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the commission of inter-racial co-operation, with headquarters in the Palmer building. The period will be devoted to educational features showing how diseases may be prevented and the negro death rate lowered.

In his announcement Director Eleazer says:

"Nine years ago the annual observance of National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington. Since that time there has been a great decrease in the negro death rate, amounting to seventy-five per cent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, forty-two per cent in those from tuberculosis, and fifty per cent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible, with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs."

"Yet, in spite of great improvement, the proportion of sickness and death among negroes is still fifty per cent higher than among white people, the death rate of the former being 18.4 per thousand as against 12.8 for the latter. A study of the causes of this high mortality indicates that a large part of it might easily be prevented. It is estimated that 100,000 negroes die annually of preventable diseases. Unsanitary conditions, due often to community neglect, are largely responsible, as well as lack of instruction in the laws of hygiene."

"In this laudable effort to improve their condition, the colored people should have the hearty co-operation of every public and private welfare agency in the community, and that of all public-spirited citizens as well."

"This should be true were it the negro's welfare alone which is at stake. As a matter of fact, however, the interests of the whole community are intimately involved."

SUCCESSFUL BETTER

HEALTH WEEK

If only every one of this city might have attended the second meeting of The Better Health Association at Cuyler Junior High school, Tuesday, Mar. 18, each would have agreed that insofar as better health rests in the co-operative industry of this association, that future better and best health of the colored citizens of Savannah is assured.

Chief among the accomplishments were: Each committee reported thru its chairman, constructive plans that will culminate a united and far-reaching program during the Negro Health Campaign. With Dr. Bassett's aid the program will include the distribution of Health Bulletins and the showing of health lantern slides.

The speakers of the evening were Dr. Verner, formerly of Waycross, and Rev. P. K. Fonnrielle, a visitor from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., encouraged the movement. Mrs. Geo Smith pledged cooperation of the various associations. Dr. Bassett stated

the death ratio of the Negro and white races as 2 to 1. Miss Ravenal, the nutrition expert, asked that the teaching of health principles be used as reading lessons in the elementary departments of schools.

The next meeting will be held March 25, at Cuyler Junior High school. All are invited.

Each chairman is requested to organize its committee and submit a complete plan to the next meeting.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BEGIN MARCH 30

Educational features teaching methods of preventing diseases and of lowering mortality rate among negroes will be shown during National Negro Health Week, from March 30 to April 5, according to announcements by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of inter-racial co-operation, with headquarters in the Palmer building. An annual campaign against general unsanitary community conditions among negroes was instituted nine years ago by Booker T. Washington, and a decrease in the death rate every year since has been shown. It is estimated 100,000 negroes die annually of preventable diseases, and it is thought instruction in the most vital laws of hygiene will be effective in lowering that rate.

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
MARCH 17, 1924

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"Yet, in spite of great improvement, the proportion of sickness and death among negroes is still fifty per cent higher than among white people, the death rate of the former being 18.4 per thousand as against 12.8 for the latter. A study

NEGRO COMMITTEE READY FOR ANNUAL SPRING CLEAN-UP

The clean-up campaign committee among the colored people of the city has its plans and program ready for the clean-up week, which begins Monday.

Each year this campaign among the colored people here has attracted wide attention, as each year a prize has been awarded to Atlanta by the national campaign committee for the fine work done by the colored people. This year it is the ambition of the local committee to do better than ever before, because the workers understand the plans and programs better than ever before.

City officials have already promised every assistance to help make the campaign a big success. Headquarters for the campaign are at 154 1-2 Auburn avenue in the office of the Neighborhood union.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
MARCH 18, 1924

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"In this laudable effort to improve their condition, the colored people should have the hearty co-operation of every public and private welfare agency in the community, and that of all public-spirited citizens as well."

NEGRO CAMPAIGNERS PLAN FREE CLINICS

In connection with "clean-up week" being conducted by Atlanta's colored people, the Neighborhood Union will hold a free medical clinic in the different schools in the city at the following dates:

Edwin P. Johnson school, April 21-22; D. T. Howard school, April 24-25; W. H. Chapman school, April 30-May 1; Edwin P. Johnson school, May 7-8; Rock street Kindergarten school, May 14-15.

Physicians and nurses of the city will conduct these clinics free of charge.

CLEAN-UP DRIVE TO BEGIN TODAY

An intensive campaign to clean up Atlanta, before grand opera week opens next Monday, will begin this morning through the coordinated efforts of all local civic and social organizations, school children and the city of Atlanta.

Questionnaires are to be distributed in school rooms this morning to 50,000 school children on which they are to make reports of individual participation in the campaign through its first two weeks.

Arrangements are being made through the "Clean up, Keep up" campaign committee to award prizes to the schools and the school rooms which show the highest percentage of service rendered by their pupils.

The executive committee of the campaign, composed of W. C. Davis, chairman; Mrs. T. T. Stevens, vice chairman, and Fred Cooledge, secretary, will complete assignments of definite parts in the work to each Atlanta civic and social organization, the first of which assignments were announced in The Constitution Sunday morning.

Questionnaires to be received by school children this morning provide

for filing the following information as to each child's contribution toward a "spotless Atlanta" after the first two weeks of the campaign:

Questionnaires.

Did you help clean your school yard?
Did you help clean your own yard?
How many other people's yards did you help clean?
How many vacant lots did you help clear of rubbish?
How many back alleys did you help clear up?
How many old tires and tin cans did you collect?
How many stables and other animal inclosures did you help clean?
How many flowers did you prepare?
How many flower gardens did you plant?
How many flower beds did you make?
How many trees and shrubs did you plant?
How many rats and mice did you catch or kill?
Did you help keep the streets and alleys near your home free from litter?

Advisory Committee.

The general advisory committee, to include one representative from each of the social, civic, patriotic, trade and commercial organizations in Atlanta, is to be completed by the executive committee today, it was stated Sunday by Fred Cooleage, secretary. Members of this body will pass upon assignment of duties to be made to organizations they represent and will assume leadership in his own organization's work toward carrying out its part in the general campaign.

Mr. Cooleage explained that division of work in the campaign was hit upon as the best method for insuring all important parts of the clean-up, paint-up, work being done properly.

"People are in full sympathy with aims of the campaign for more beauty and more healthful conditions in Atlanta," Mr. Cooleage declared, "and we are confident that this week will see a vigorous application of soap and water and rakes and paint brushes such as Atlanta has never experienced before."

"By the time our grand opera visitors come next week, Atlanta should be a model of cleanliness for the whole southland."

MAKE SURROUNDINGS SANITARY

This week is known as Negro health week all over the country. The observance, started by the illustrious Booker T. Washington, several years ago, has become one of the much looked for annual weekly activities among Negroes.

Health programs as sent out by Tuskegee, supplemented by literature on bodily cleanliness, good health and kindred subjects, have found their way into thousands of homes this week. This literature has, we believe, been the means of much careful consideration along health lines by Negroes in general. This literature not only dwells on the necessity of bodily cleanliness as a prerequisite to longevity, ~~good~~ health and happiness, but it laid especial stress on the necessity of wholesome, sanitary environment around every home.

Without this latter condition obtaining healthy bodies are out of the question. One cannot live in filth and unsanitary surroundings and expect his body to remain sound, healthy and uncontaminated. It is essential that our environments, therefore, be as

4-3-24
free as possible from those things which breed disease and have a tendency to break down our bodies. We have noticed in previous years, just after these health week program have been observed, that there was a very decided healthy appearance in many localities which were previously eye-sores to the community. The good efforts following this observance in the past, we believe, will obtain again this year, because the committee, headed by Dr. H. M. Collier, has been very active in trying to acquaint the people of Savannah with the necessity of not only giving proper attention to their bodies but of also cleaning up their grounds and surroundings. Work of this kind takes time and the committee which has been working so strenuously throughout the week in this much needed health propaganda is to be highly commended.

Health Week—1924.

Georgia.

FIRST "HEALTH WEEK" LECTURE BY THRASH

Bugaboos of disease were routed Monday evening at the C. A. building when Dr. Thrash, delivering the first lecture on the program of the association's annual "health week," discussed tuberculosis, a disease to which he is a specialist. In the course of his lecture Dr. Thrash dispensed many ancient superstitions.

Health talks will be given each evening of the week at 6 o'clock as follows: Tuesday, "Cancer," Dr. J. L. Campbell; Wednesday, "Care of the Teeth," Dr. W. A. Garrett; Thursday, "Contagious Diseases," Dr. J. P. Kennedy; Friday, "Social Diseases," Dr. J. P. Bowden; Saturday, "Physical Development," Dr. Theodore Toenel.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED HERE MARCH 30 TO APRIL 5

The committee on "The National Health Week campaign for Atlanta" has been arranging for the biggest campaign ever held in the city. The way the promoters have gone about it with the experience of other years makes this state-

ment doubly sure. In former years the campaign has been headed up at the Anti-Tuberculosis headquarters, but this year it will be under the supervision of the Neighborhood Union, with the association of all of the other agencies that make up the community life of Atlanta. Mr. J. A. Robinson was elected General Chairman again, with Miss Virginia Bell Hodges, Secretary. The following sub-committee chairmen have been selected:

Publicity—Messrs. W. J. Trent, B. J. Davis. Speakers—Mr. S. S. Abrams. Moving Pictures—Mr. P. L. Taylor. Stunts—Mr. W. C. Jones. Clinics—Neighborhood Union. Planting—Mrs. J. T. Hill. Vacant Lots—Mr. Cornelius King. Streets, Side Walks and Alleys—Mr. J. A. Robinson. Health Laws—Dr. E. I. Robinson. Public Schools—Mrs. A. D. Jones. Public Buildings—Mr. J. O. Thomas. Neighborhood Union—Mrs. John Hope. Field Work—Miss Katie Kelley. Private Schools and Colleges—Rev. Russell Brown. Institutions—Miss Virginia Hodges. Race Relations—Mr. T. J. Woofter.

The campaign begins with the public speakers this Sunday

through the churches, when a number of addresses will be delivered by the workers. The officials of the city have promised their hearty support, and it is hoped that all of the people will do their best to have a clean neighborhood.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN PLANNED BY NEGROES

Health week negroes will be observed here this year on the same dates as the National Negro Health week, March 30 to May 5. Already the local committee has been busy on program arrangements and appointing chairmen of the several sub-committees for the work here.

In former years the campaign has been under the direction of the Anti-Tuberculosis association but this year it will be under the auspices of the Neighborhood Union, an organization that covers the entire city. Sunday speakers will appear at all churches to stress the importance of helping to make this the greatest health campaign ever held here. There is much rivalry between wards, as a loving cup will be awarded for the best showing. J. A. Robinson is general chairman of the campaign.

Health—1924.

Increase In State Death Rate Boost to Insurance

NEW CONSTITUTION OFFER AFFORDS PROTECTION

Of peculiar interest in connection with the recently-announced \$700 life insurance offer of The Constitution to its readers was publication Thursday by the state board of health of a heavy increase of deaths in the state during 1923 as compared to 1922.

Total deaths for 1923 reported to the board were 37,205, compared to 34,250 for 1922. Influenza was blamed for the startling increase, and it was pointed out that the increase in deaths during 1923 largely centered in the months of January and February, the period during which flu claims most of its victims.

January of 1924 is here; February is yet to come—and during these times the dread scourge will continue to take its toll of life. Which is to say that the wise course for every far-sighted man, woman and child in Georgia and the south is to immediately secure protection under The Constitution's sensational new reader service life insurance offer.

The \$500 life insurance policy—the only one of its kind ever offered by an Atlanta newspaper—costs only 15 or 20 cents per week, depending upon the type of protection desired. This means that the insurance is easily within the means of every resident of Georgia; that it is ridiculously cheap, and that its efficiency is vouched for by The Constitution.

Full particulars of the great Constitution life insurance offer are supplied in a full-page advertisement in this issue. Don't fail to turn to it now and thoroughly inform yourself on the most remarkable protective opportunity ever afforded the general public.

And above all things, don't fail to get your protection NOW, while the danger of influenza is at its peak.

And also remember this: the new life insurance offer of The Constitution in no way interferes with the \$1,000 Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance offer which has been running for months past.

GEORGIA DEATH RATE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Officials at the state board of health are unable to fully account for figures which show that there were 2,445 more deaths in Georgia in 1923 than there were in 1922, while the births for the same periods shows a decrease of 839. Dr. W. A. Davis, head of the department of vital statistics, while admitting that there have been no general epidemics during the past twelve

months, points out that the wide difference in death totals for January, and a considerable difference for February, would indicate that the jump was largely due to influenza, which is generally prevalent the first two months of the calendar year.

It is also pointed out that the vital statistics reports for last year were more complete, which would account for part of the increase in the number of recorded deaths, though the same explanation does not seem to apply in regard to the lower birth rate. The heavy migration of negroes from the state is suggested as a possible reason for the smaller number of births.

Births in the state by months, during the years 1922 and 1923, were as follows:

	1922	1923
January	4,418	4,779
February	4,851	4,996
March	5,048	5,535
April	5,232	5,503
May	5,478	5,339
June	4,701	5,105
July	5,214	5,509
August	5,920	5,666
September	6,369	5,768
October	6,458	5,744
November	6,096	5,945
December	6,216	6,199

Totals 66,631 65,792
Deaths in the state, by months, during the years 1922 and 1923, follow:

	1922	1923
January	2,750	3,825
February	2,578	2,938
March	3,003	3,117
April	2,600	2,997
May	2,814	3,084
June	2,759	3,055
July	2,800	3,080
August	2,765	2,901
September	2,694	2,771
October	2,999	2,971
November	3,125	3,115
December	3,361	3,362

Totals 34,250 37,205

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association for 1923, rendered January 17, in the chamber of commerce, was novel, refreshing and inspiring.

The report was novel, because, instead of making the stereotyped reports, the audience learned of the work through a "one act" play which told the kind and scope of work accomplished. It was refreshing because there was no discussion of ideals, principles and methods—the play presented these. The report was inspiring because the Anti-Tuberculosis Association is succeeding splendidly in educating the people in the fact that tuberculosis seeks association with conditions and not color.

This organization presented the most democratic report through the

one-act play. I have heard and seen from an association and its colored branch.

Everyone, regardless of color, performed his or her part in the play.

When the play was finished the audience had learned that the 25 doctors and 7 nurses, white and colored, connected with the association, had rendered service to 1,791 people, which represent work in 978 different families, white or colored, that through the two educational workers, white and colored, 64,820 people had been reached, that 53 different social and civic agencies had co-operated with the association, that \$26,147.06 had been wisely spent to carry on this splendid work.

The officers elected for 1924 are, for the white division, Mr. H. M. Willet, president emeritus; Mr. Kendall Weisiger, president; Mr. Julian V. Boehm, first vice president; Mr. Walter C. Hill, second vice president; Mr. R. A. Magill, third vice president; Mr. Henry W. Davis, treasurer; Miss Mary Dickinson, executive secretary.

The officers of the colored branch are Mr. J. A. Robinson, president; Mr. Chas. A. Shaw, first vice president; Dr. John Hope, second vice president; Miss Mary Dickinson, secretary-treasurer.

With these splendid officers leading and the democratic spirit of the organization—service to humanity—the continued war against the "great white plague" is assured.

Mrs. H. R. Butler.

SCHOLARSHIP IS OFFERED TO LOCAL TEACHERS

Health Crusade Inaugurated by American Child Health Association—Prize Offered by Insurance Company.

The American Child Health Association of New York City, through an appropriation of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, offers a special scholarship to Atlanta Colored Teachers. This has come as a result of the splendid

Georgia.

work in which health has been made a part of the Atlanta school program as outlined by the supervisor of schools. Among the health activities introduced in the school program were the health crusade, a game consisting of systematic checking of daily health habits; active participation in the citywide cleanup campaign; weighing and measuring of children and in some instances conducting nutrition classes. To walk into an Atlanta schoolroom, is to make one think that the health workers co-operating with the teachers and pupils are trying in the words of Mark Twain, "To make health as contagious as disease"—and succeeding. Everywhere may be seen health pictures, banners, posters and best of all a large number of healthy children. (62 per cent of the Atlanta colored public school children are normal weight according to the nutrition rating in 1923.)

The prize is given on the basis of accomplishment in health work from the first of February to the middle of May. Fifty localities throughout the United States where health work is conducted, were chosen to compete in the scholarship contest. The group of Atlanta colored teachers will receive one of these scholarships; the successful teacher to be permitted to make a choice of Columbia University, New York University, Peabody College, University of Chicago, University of Michigan and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the summer courses for 1924.

COLORED PHYSICIANS TO TALK ON CANCER

Will Assist in Carrying Out Program Here.

BY C. T. WOODLAND

All local colored physicians have agreed to assist in the general health program to the extent of giving lectures on prevention, care and cure of cancer.

The physicians are asking the co-operation of all colored ministers and teachers that their advice may be the more effective. The colored churches throughout

the city will be visited Sunday morning and it is requested that all ministers permit the visiting physicians to address their congregations, for a period of ten minutes on that vital subject, "Prevention, Care and Cure of Cancer."

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

MAR - 2 1924

Junior Red Cross

Plans Health Trail

For Negro Children

One of the activities of the Junior Red Cross, under direction of Mrs. Louis J. Elsas, volunteer chairman, is undertaking for the colored children of this organization, is a "Health Trail," in the form of a contest, the object of which is to promote better health habits among negro school children. Recently 21 doctors assisted by nine nurses examined 723 participants. Nineteen school teachers took charge of the clerical work involved.

After the examination each child was given individual record sheets and a slip was sent to the parents of each, advising them of physical defects when physical defects were of an outstanding nature. Statistical reports have been compiled for each school.

The child gaining the most points at the end of the two months contest, and not the one who is the most physically perfect, will be awarded a prize. The second examination will be held eight weeks from the first and will be conducted in the same manner.

The "Trail" will terminate in a big carnival, health stunts, plays, awarding of prizes and many other interesting features have been planned.

Meeting Dates.

The three council meetings of the organization, for the month of March will be held at 249 Ivy street, as follows: Colored Council, Monday, March 3; grammar schools (for white children), Wednesday, March 5; high schools and private schools, Thursday, March 6. All meetings begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Colored Teachers

Compete for \$500

Health Scholarship

More than 150 Atlanta colored school teachers are competing for a \$500 scholarship offered by the American Child Health association in the interest of creating a nationwide interest in health education and stimulate the co-operation of teachers in raising the health standards and practices of all school children in the United States, it was announced Tuesday.

It is stated that the number of colored teachers in Atlanta competing for the scholarship is second only to that of New York, where there are 218 entrants.

The scholarship, to be awarded in June, will be based on the best work accomplished in health teaching in each city during the spring term of 1924. These scholarships have been made possible through an appropriation of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

MAR - 2 1924

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

With the appropriation by council of \$6,000 as a campaign fund "to fight smallpox," and the admission by the city physician that "there are more cases in the city than in several years," the importance of a campaign in the interest of better housing, sanitary and hygienic conditions in the more congested tenement districts is accentuated, and especially as to the negro tenement zones.

As a matter of fact the great majority of the white citizens of Atlanta have no conception of the squalor, filth, disease-inviting conditions that prevail in many of the sections of this city and suburbs in which the negroes are segregated. They are a disgrace to Atlanta, a disgrace to the owners of these shacks who profit upon the helplessness of a race, without thought of personal comfort or health, or the great menace to the general health of the city, and a reflection upon the city authorities who allow such conditions to prevail.

Talk about an increase in smallpox! The wonder is, when one surveys some of the living conditions among the very poor of Atlanta, both white and black, that there is not every contagious disease under the sun prevailing here. In a winter like that which is now fortunately coming to a close, with severe cold and extreme and acute and precipitate changes in temperature, that there has not been an epidemic of influenza and pneumonia is one of the marvels that good fortune has bestowed, for certainly conditions of living in hundreds of so-called "homes" in the tenements have been conducive to both, and to all the other ills that broken windows and doors, and fallen chimneys, and heatless rooms and accumulated dirt, and nauseating odors, and other contributing factors, could possibly produce.

It is not pleasant to call attention to these things. The truth hurts, but it is necessary to tell it in order to correct abuses and conditions that must be corrected, not only in the interest of decency and humanity,

but in the interest of the health and contentment of all the people. The squalor and lack of sanitation in the tenement district of any city threatens the whole city.

There are hundreds of negro families in Atlanta whose living conditions are good. They have every element of modern comfort and sanitation about them. Hundreds of them own their own homes, and many of them are fine homes.

But, while this is true as to hundreds, **there are thousands living in shacks that are little better than hog pens**—and it is a shame that reflects upon the city as well as upon the landlords who are profiting upon the helplessness of a class that is unable to make a remedy.

Of course the increase in smallpox should be stamped out immediately. And the conditions to make contagious diseases possible in Atlanta, or certainly their spread possible, should be stamped out with equal vigor. Smallpox incubates in filth and squalor. Malaria is preventable, but it costs Georgia millions of dollars every year, in the loss of man power. Standing water, cess pools, damp, undrained housing sections incubate the mosquito that in turn transmits the malaria virus. There are streets and alleys in Atlanta that incubate these mosquitoes by the millions every summer, despite Atlanta's altitude and climate.

These conditions must be remedied. Atlanta is too great a city to strain at gnats in smaller matters, and swallow with apparent relish, as it does, the camels of menacing health conditions that exist under the very noses of more than 200,000 uninformed citizens.

Clear up the negro tenement zones of Atlanta, and condemn every house or shack that is not fit, under

every law of health and sanitation, for human habitation! And do this now!

Disease and contagion know no race or color line!

NEGRO HEALTH

The local afternoon paper of Wednesday, under the head of "We Live Longer" makes this statement: "Except for its epidemic of influenza, a great number of Negro deaths, and an appalling number of homicide figures, 1923 would have been the greatest death year in United States history." The increasing death rate is claimed with delight, and it is well that the high per cent of Negro death is mentioned along with the other causes.

Single handed the Negro is fighting manfully for better health conditions and this fight has borne fruits by the decreased number of deaths. Frequently the white press and publicists of that group give vent to our high death rate, but consider very slightly the fundamental causes as can be more particularly noted in the cities where our people are largely populated, and as can be clearly seen locally. The actual cause of the high death rate is the class of houses in which the poorer of our people are compelled to reside, and the condition of the streets and lanes where they are located. Many of these houses are unfit for human habitation and the streets and lanes ungraded with worse kind of insanitary surroundings. In many of these lanes where hundreds of these small houses are crowded, during the rainy season, the occupants are compelled to wade ankle deep in water at places. Under these conditions can it be expected that the death rate will be as low as among those who are better located? If those in authority would improve living conditions in such sections, and if property holders would improve their houses and erect more modern ones with better conveniences, a great decrease in the death rate would be immediately noted.

The city should immediately undertake to harden the streets and lanes in these localities. This much is due the residents as well as the safe guarding of the health and standing of the community.

HIGH NEGRO DEATH RATE

The vital statistics issued recently by the health department for the month of March show that 116 Negroes died in Savannah during that month. This was 61 more deaths for Negroes than whites whose deaths during the same period numbered 55. The report also showed 87 births for the whites while there were but 58 Negro children born in this period. The disease exacting the greatest toll among the Negroes was pulmonary tuberculosis which carried off seventeen Negroes while it claimed but one white person during these thirty-one days.

These figures are appalling and show how much work must be done before the Negro death rate in Savannah can be brought to a point where it will be commensurate with that of the whites. It is astounding to think that for every white person who died during the month of March, two Negroes were being deposited in their six feet

of earth.

There must be many reasons for this great discrepancy in the death rates of the two peoples and we are inclined to believe that chief among these reasons are the wretched sanitary conditions which surround many of the Negroes of Savannah, the poorly constructed houses in which many of them live, their failure to call in medical aid at the proper time and the improper treatment which many of the Negro sick are accorded due to their meager funds. We cannot help but feel that were the sanitary conditions more wholesome in many of the localities in which Negroes live that this would tend greatly to diminish the large number of deaths which occur every month. During the past long rainy spell we were attracted to the poor drainage conditions which are to be found in several of the sections in which Negroes live. Some of the streets and lanes during this spell were almost impassible and could not help but be a contributory cause to the high Negro death rate. A little more attention to drainage in these sections might greatly add to the longevity of the inhabitants of these sections. They are a part and parcel of the city's commonwealth and should not be denied these blessings which mean so much to the total health and happiness of the community.

Then, too, there are the ill effects growing out of the hovels in which many Negroes live. Many of these Negroes are occupying houses that are not fit for human habitation. Many of them reside there because of their meager means while others, care-free and unmindful of the dangers that surround them in these disease breeding holes of filth, would not bestir themselves to better their condition, if they could. For this latter class there is but little hope, but for those who care to live in better surroundings but can't on account of a lack of funds, there should be a remedy. The housing laws of the city should be such that they would not permit human beings to reside in disease ridden holes in which even the lower animals could not survive long. There is much that could be done for people who live in the poorer sections if those in charge of the sanitation and housing laws of the city would see to it that the houses in these sections were put in proper condition for human occupancy and the yards, lanes and streets were properly cared for.

It is impossible, of course, to bring immediately all the things that are necessary for a reduction of our death rate, but it can be done

more quickly than might be imagined, if in addition to the bettering of our housing and sanitation surroundings, we would surround ourselves with proper medical aid in times of sickness, keep our bodies in the best possible condition at all times, eat as wholesome food as possible and live clean lives.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Nine years ago the annual observance of National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington. Since that time there has been a great decrease in the Negro death rate, amounting to seventy-five per cent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, forty-two per cent in those from tuberculosis, and fifty per cent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible, with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs.

Lectures on health subjects have been given in thousands of schools and churches, articles have appeared in the newspapers, pamphlets have been distributed, clean-up campaigns conducted, buildings repaired, white-washed and painted, sanitary out-houses built, prizes have been awarded and health demonstrations conducted by nurses and physicians. All this has been immensely educational and has produced results.

Yet, in spite of great improvement, the proportion of sickness and death among negroes is still fifty per cent higher than among white people, the death rate of the former being 18.4 per thousand as against 12.8 for the latter. A study of the causes of this high mortality indicates that a large part of it might easily be prevented. It is estimated that 100,000 negroes die annually of preventable diseases. This entails an actual economic loss of \$150,000,000 a year. Probably as many more are sick all the time from like diseases that could be prevented

by a little intelligent effort. Unsanitary conditions, due often to community neglect, are largely responsible, as well as lack of instruction in the laws of hygiene.

The above facts indicate the significance of the approaching Health Week Campaign, March 30th—April 5th, and the importance of making it more thorough than ever before. In this laudable effort to improve their condition, the colored people should have the hearty co-operation of every public and private welfare agency in the community, and that of all public spirited citizens as well.

This should be true were it the Negro's welfare alone which is at stake. As a matter of fact, however, the interests of the whole community are intimately involved. No section is immune from danger if any section is neglected and left to suffer the ravages of preventable disease. Germs recognize no segregated area. Self interest unites with philanthropy in making this a community task and in demanding that the whole community unite in seeing that it is well done.

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NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BEGIN MARCH 30

Information on Hygiene Being Distributed Widely.

Common sense health habits in the prevention of diseases will be inculcated throughout the country during the tenth annual observation of National Negro Health Week, March 30—April 5. Pamphlets giving information on individual and community hygiene and the prevention of tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases especially common among negroes, are being distributed by the United States public health service.

The movement has been agitated through the Tuskegee Negro conference for the past nine years, and has been in co-operation with the United States health service since 1921. It has resulted in a greatly lowered mortality record each year among the negroes.

Indirectly co-operating with the movement, will be the "Clean Up Week" observed by many of the local negro churches, April 7-14, during which special sermons and talks will be made stressing the importance of cleanliness and morality.

Nine years ago the annual observance of National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington. Since that time there has been a great decrease in the Negro death rate, amounting to seventy-five percent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, forty-two percent in those from tuberculosis, and fifty percent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible, with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs.

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NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS BEGUN

Dr. H. A. Longdon, in Address on "Public Health and the Negro," Stresses Social Diseases.

CARE OF TEETH TO BE SUBJECT TONIGHT

Observance among Moberly negroes of the tenth annual Health, Hygiene, Clean-Up Campaign, inaugurated by Booker T. Washington, was launched last night with a meeting at which an address on "Public Health and the Negro," given by Dr. H. A. Longdon, was the principal feature.

Tonight dental precautions will be the subject, with Dr. C. W. Conway the principal speaker. The rest of the program will include a chorus, invocation, Scripture reading, solo by Mrs. R. White, recitation by Thelma Scott, solo by V. Blake, recitation by Mrs. S. Schooling, solo by J. M. Hughes, recitation by Miss Tenobia Connor and duet by Prof. L. B. Quinn and Mrs. L. Watts.

Dr. Longdon last night discussed the negro health problem from four angles: personal, home, school and community hygiene. On personal hygiene he said:

Should Consult Physician

"Every person should consult a physician and have thorough examination made at least once a year. Do not try to diagnose or treat yourself—no wise individual would do this; it is dangerous. Our bodies must be kept physically fit to insure proper resistance to the germs which cause colds, pneumonia, etc. Uncleanliness of the person results not only in offensive body odors, but may cause the spread of disease. If the hands are not kept clean, infections may be carried to the mouth at meal time. While bad odors themselves do not cause di-

sease, they may indicate a general lack of body cleanliness to be found in unhealthy homes. Hence the old statement: Use water externally, internally and eternally. We should avoid undue exposure, the lack of proper clothing, too little or too much heat, the lack of fresh air and unsanitary utensils.

"Previously I spoke of the necessity of having the correct foods, well balanced, with the correct caloric values, together with a generous supply of all the vitamins. Encourage good, regular habits and you will not have to rely on unnecessary drugs.

"Many of our people are the victims of patent medicines and quack doctors. Why? Because they lack the second thought, which is reason. The first thought is impulse and often leads us into trouble. If the fish in the water knew why the fisherman put the bait on the hook, he would not bite."

Must Have Healthful Homes

Discussing home hygiene, Dr. Longdon said: "You cannot bring up healthy people in unhealthy homes. Keep the corners, the closets, the walls and cracks of the home familiar with soap and water and disinfectants. Find the hiding and breeding places of the fly, the flea, the mosquito, the bedbug, rats and mice and remember that they are carriers of disease. Let the sunshine into the home along with fresh air; if you do not like to run the risk yourself, do it for the sake of the baby for whom you took the responsibility.

"Chief among the diseases that spread from one member of the family to another is tuberculosis. It does not respect age or class but picks the weakest first—those as I have afore-said with inherited tendencies or lowered vitality, due to some latent disease such as syphilis, pellagra or septic conditions. It may find its way into the body through the air, by food, bugs and utensils. Its earliest manifestations are often overlooked and because of its insidious character, it gains a headway before the physician is consulted. Public health campaigns have done a great deal to educate the public along the line of caution and prevention. Our patients will stick to treatment long enough to feel some better, then they will get careless and a relapse occurs. The greatest factor in the tuberculosis problem is to gain co-operation from the patient. If we could only find

some means of making them do as we wish and as we advise them, our percentage of relapses would be less."

Turning to school hygiene, the speaker said: "The foundation upon which the hope of our race depends is the growing generation—our children—and unless they receive careful attention physically as well as mentally, our future hope is blasted. If we are to correct defects and remove physical and mental handicaps, we should begin during the school period of life. The medical supervision of school children is becoming more systematized each year, so as to insure the best possible sanitation and prophylaxis against diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and whooping-cough. Medical inspection of the children has safe-guarded the health of many a child that otherwise would have been the victim of some disease hidden in the tonsils, nose, teeth or some other part of the body.

Many Children Defective

"I was afforded the opportunity, last fall, of examining all the children of Lincoln School. And to my surprise as well as regret, I found more than 50 per cent of them suffering with defects either in the teeth, tonsils, eyes or nose and others either under-nourished or suffering with hereditary syphilis. If parents would co-operate with us in this work they would aid greatly in this splendid service to humanity."

Community hygiene was the last of Dr. Longdon's subjects.

"I know," he said, "of no danger to the health of the public, no peril to the family, no menace to the vitality, health and physical progress of the race greater than the venereal disease. Each day I am impressed by the devastating influences of this terrible scourge and realize the necessity of its prevention. This problem is undoubtedly the greatest that confronts the public today.

"The most important of these social diseases are syphilis, gonorrhea and chaneroid. Syphilis is transmitted from one human being to another, either directly or indirectly. It may be contracted accidentally, in kissing, by the teeth of syphilites, in surgery, by pin-sticks or scratches, by spoons, glasses, pipes, etc. The virus may also be transmitted by towels, clothing, razors, handkerchiefs, surgical and dental instruments.

"If we can impress the public with the necessity of taking such a disease in hand early, a cure could be guaranteed and it would not be considered serious. But if allowed to ravage the human body, the standard of health will be lowered and the way be paved for other diseases, which

are ever ready to grasp an opportunity. It is amazing to us as physicians to note the large number of heart, blood-vessel, brain and nervous cases that come to us as a result of a previous syphilitic infection. Just think of the large number of inmates in the different asylums of the country. Do you realize that one-fifth of all are sufferers from one of the three stages of syphilis, and that 90 per cent of all of them show a positive reaction for syphilis? We may safely

say that syphilis, alcohol and heredity and its consequences lead many of its victims, both male and female, to the operating table. Many children are blind today as a result of gonorrheal infection in their parents. "One of the great dangers that besets the public is their readiness to conceal their guilt and treat themselves by quack or patent medicines."

Concealment Dangerous

"Again, think of this curse being passed from father or mother or both to that little life that we expect to continue the human species. Gonorrhea is also transmitted directly. It is much more prevalent than syphilis and has for ages been regarded in the same light as an ordinary cold, when in reality it is a very serious infection for syphilis? We may safely

Health Week — 1924.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

MARCH 30 TO APRIL 5

Asked to Help. Plans Laid For Nation-wide Observance
Commercial Appeal Says Titles of Heroes Are Clear.

This annual event, which was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington ten years ago, has meant a great deal to the race in health education and improvement. Plans are being laid for making its observance this year more universal and effective than ever before.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 23.—National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from March 30 to April 5th, according to plans adopted at a meeting of twenty representatives of social and civic agencies held here last week.

This annual event, which was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington, ten years ago, has meant a great deal to the race in health, education and improvement. Plans are being laid for making its observance this year more universal and effective than ever before.

The movement in general is under the auspices of the National Negro Business League, of which Dr. R. R. Moton is president. In the South primary responsibility for its observance is delegated to the Interracial Commission and its 800 state and county branches. Co-operating actively are national, state and local boards of health, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., medical, hygiene, tuberculosis and child welfare associations, churches, schools, colored women's clubs, chambers of commerce, fraternal orders, insurance companies and other civic and social agencies. All persons interested in promoting public health are asked to enter actively into the observance of Health Week.

National Health Week
March 30--April 5

PLANS LAID FOR NATION-WIDE OBSERVANCE.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 29.—National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from March 30 to April 5th, according to plans adopted at a meeting of twenty representatives of social and civic agencies held here last week.

General.

Ala.: George B. Fout, Youngstown, O.; E. Franklin Frazier, Atlanta, Ga., school of social work; Miss Dora M. Barnes, Survey Magazine, New York City; Miss Eva Bowles, Y. W. C. A. national headquarters, New York; Dr. I. R. Whipper, Tuskegee institute health department; T. M. Campbell, government extension service, and M. N. Work, Tuskegee institute.

health.

The conference was presided over by Dr. Robert R. Moton of the institute.

HEALTH WEEK IS SET TO BEGIN IN MARCH

Tuskegee, Ala., January 18.—(Special.)—The Tenth Annual Negro Health week will be held from March 30 through April 5, according to a decision of representatives of health agencies here today. A suggested program for the observance was formulated, which will be presented and distributed throughout the country. The United States public health service will print health week bulletins, featuring a "year round health program." Many prominent speakers will address the conference.

National Health Week
March 30 to April 5

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 30.—National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from March 30 to April 5, according to plans adopted at a meeting of twenty representatives of social and civic agencies held here last week.

This annual event, which was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington ten years ago, has meant a great deal to the race in health education and improvement. Plans are being laid for making its observance this year more universal and effective than ever before.

The movement in general is under the auspices of the National Negro Business League, of which Dr. R. R. Moton is president. In the South primary responsibility for its observance is delegated to the Interracial Commission and its 800 state and county branches. Co-operating actively are national, state and local boards of health, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., medical, hygiene, tuberculosis and child welfare associations, churches, schools, colored women's clubs, Chambers of Commerce, fraternal orders, insurance companies and other civic and social agencies. All persons interested in promoting public health are asked to enter actively into the observance of Health Week.

Welfare Agencies Prepare Program For Negro Drive

Tuskegee, Ala., January 18.—Various health and welfare agencies' representatives met at Tuskegee Institute here today and it was decided that the tenth annual national negro health week would be held from March 30 to April 5. A suggested program for the observance was formulated.

In discussing the subject "Conservation of Health," Miss Helen B. Pindleton, representing the American Red Cross, spoke of the lack of proper medical facilities and the absolute lack of convalescent homes for negroes. She emphasized the need of these institutions and urged the remedying of existing conditions.

Dr. J. P. Faulkner, representing the National Tuberculosis association, pointed out the importance of disease prevention as a factor in conserving health.

The conference was presided over by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute. Others who were present included: Mrs. J. H. Cranford, Jasper, Ala.; George B. Fout, Youngstown, O.; E. Franklin Frazier, Atlanta, Ga., school of social work; Miss Dora M. Barnes, Survey Magazine, New York City; Miss Eva Bowles, Y. W. C. A. national headquarters, New York; Dr. I. R. Whipper, Tuskegee Institute health department; T. M. Campbell, government extension service, and M. N. Work, Tuskegee Institute.

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NEGRO HEALTH WEEK
SET MARCH 30-APRIL 5

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Various health and welfare agencies representatives met at Tuskegee institute here today and it was decided that the tenth annual national negro health week would be held from March 30 to April 5.

In discussing the subject "Conservation of Health," Miss Helen B. Pindleton, representing the American Red Cross, spoke of the lack of proper medical facilities and the absolute lack of convalescent homes for negroes. She emphasized the need of these institutions and urged the remedying of existing conditions.

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DATES FOR NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19.—(By Associated Press.)—Various health and welfare agencies representatives met at Tuskegee Institute here today and it was decided that the tenth annual national Negro health week would be held from March 30 to April 5. A suggested program for the observance was formulated.

In discussing the subject conservation, Helen B. Pindleton, representing the American Red Cross, spoke of the lack of proper medical facilities and the absolute lack of convalescent homes for Negroes. She urged the need of these institutions.

Dr. J. H. Falkner, representing the National Tuberculosis Association, pointed out the importance of disease prevention as a factor in conserving

HEALTH WEEK FOR NEGROES IS SET

Lack Of Proper Medical Facilities For Negro Stressed

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Various health and welfare agencies, representatives met at Tuskegee institute here today and it was decided that the tenth annual national negro health week would be held from March 28 to April 5. Suggested program for the observance was formulated.

In discussing the subject, "Conservation of Health," Miss Helen B. Pindleton, representing the American Red Cross, spoke of the lack of proper medical facilities and the absolute lack of convalescent homes for negroes. She emphasized the need of these institutions and urged the remedying of existing conditions.

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TENTH ANNUAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED MARCH 30-APRIL 5

In accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League, and in co-operation with the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and other influential organizations, this invitation is extended to the following agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week, from March 30 through April 5:

The United States Public Health Service, The National Health Council, The National Medical Association, The National Tuberculosis Association, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The National Organization for Day, Public Health Nursing, The American Red Cross, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Health Association, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The Commission on Interracial Co-operation, The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, the State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, State Medical Associations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Fraternal Organizations, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Local Schools and Churches.

The Ninth Annual Negro Health Week secured a more general interest in and understanding of health problems and health education among Negroes than any Health Week observance which had preceded it. Still greater results are expected from the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week. The observance of Health Week gives impetus to the health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and other groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such activity will not only lessen the danger and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizens to home, community and country.

The United States Public Health Service has again prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organiza-

tions held at Tuskegee Institute, January 18, the following program for Health Week was approved:

Sunday, March 30th—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

Monday, March 31st—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 1st—Fly, Mosquito and disease spreading and Insect vermin Day.

Wednesday, April 2nd—Tuberculosis Day.

Thursday, April 3rd—Children's Health Day. (Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.)

Friday, April 4th—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5th—General Clean-up Day.

It is suggested that the County Committee on Race Relations or some other responsible organization assume general charge of arrangements for carrying out locally the above plans and organizing the following sub-committees:

SUB-COMMITTEES

Publicity

See editors and furnish them with publicity matter.

Have "Clean-Up" and "Paint-Up" signs printed and posted. Local paint dealers could be interested to the extent of bearing the expense.

Arrange for general distribution of literature during Health Week.

Speakers

Secure a good staff of speakers to deliver ten or fifteen-minute addresses at various places arranged for beforehand. Give each some particular topic or topics to cover throughout the campaign.

Clean-Up Day

Secure volunteer workers to promote methods of cleaning up along each street. If prizes are offered, secure prizes and arrange for judging and presentation.

Co-operation

Secure co-operation of city authorities in drainage work and removing refuse. Secure co-operation of lodges, churches and schools in advance of Health Week so that full announcements may be made through them.

Secure co-operation of local physicians. Consult principals and local school authorities with a special view to providing satisfactory sanitary arrangements at schools.

Secure co-operation of real estate dealers.

Seek the co-operation of local health officers, farm demonstration agents, home demonstration agents, superintendents and principals of schools,

health council, pastors of white and colored churches, local Red Cross chapter and local Anti-Tuberculosis committee.

Start work in time to get preliminary arrangements made a month in advance if possible.

Have the announcement of Health Week made in all churches and lodges two or three Sundays in advance of the beginning of the campaign and on Sunday, March 30th.

Tuskegee Institute will welcome suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to co-operate with individuals or groups in making their plans for the week.

Address:

R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

HEALTH WEEK DATES SET.

Negroes' Needs Discussed in Tuskegee Welfare Conference.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18.—Various health and welfare agencies' representatives met at Tuskegee Institute here today and it was decided that the tenth annual national negro health week would be held from March 30 to April 5. A suggested program for the observance was formulated.

In discussing "Conservation of Health," Miss Helen B. Pindleton, representing the American Red Cross, spoke of the lack of proper medical facilities and the absolute lack of convalescents' homes for negroes. Dr. J. P. Faulkner, representing the National Tuberculosis Association, pointed out the importance of disease prevention as a factor in conserving health.

MAKING PLANS FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Tenth Annual Observance Is
Scheduled for March
30 to April 5.

Plans are being launched here for the tenth annual observance of National Negro Health Week, March 30 to April 5, and arrangements are being made for clean-up day and for speakers who will deliver 15-minute addresses upon the progress of the Negro and the benefits of co-operation in those things which tend to the material advancement of the nation. At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations, held at Tuskegee Institute Jan. 18, the following program for Health Week was approved:

Sunday, March 30—Sermon and lecture day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other

qualified persons.

Monday, March 31—Hygiene day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 1—Fly, mosquito and disease-breeding and insect vermin day.

Wednesday, April 2—Tuberculosis day.

Thursday, April 3—Children's health day. (Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.)

Friday, April 4—Church sanitation day.

Saturday, April 5—General clean-up day.

It is suggested that the county committee on race relations or some other responsible organization assume general charge of arrangements for carrying out locally the above plans.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(By Associated Press).—Various health and welfare agencies representatives met at the Tuskegee Institute here today and decided the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week will be held from March 30 to April 5. A suggested program for the observance was formulated by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Institute.

Will Hold Negro Health Week

Tuskegee.—Various health and welfare agencies, representatives met at Tuskegee institute here and it was decided that the tenth annual national negro health week would be held from March 30 to April 5. Suggested program for the observance was formulated.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK MARCH 30 TO APRIL 5

The ten annual national negro health week will be observed from March 30 to April 5, it was announced by R. R. Moton, principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Many health officials from various parts of the country will assemble at Tuskegee between March 30 and April 5, and suggest various remedies for the improvement of the health of the citizens of this country. The committee in charge of the conference will distribute a considerable amount of literature during the health week throughout the country. The announcement of health week will be announced in many churches throughout the country a few weeks before the conference opens.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

The tenth annual national negro health week is to be observed March 30 to April 5, and R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, and successor to the late Booker Washington, has issued an invitation to various agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of negro health week.

Leaders of the negro race realize only too well the dangers of disease, and they are striving to educate their own people along hygienic lines. They are waging a serious campaign against preventable sickness and death, and they are calling on the leaders of the white race to help them in their fight against ignorance and consequent disease.

The ninth annual health week accomplished much, and it is believed that even greater strides will be made this year—but the negroes can not fight this battle alone. They need and must have the help of the white people.

Living conditions and the diseases of the colored children are of vital concern to the well being of the white people. Negroes nurse our children, they do our cooking and cleaning, and we are thrown in daily contact with them everywhere.

If there were no other motive, then, than selfishness, it should be our duty to see to it that these people have decent houses in which to live, and that they take proper precaution against contagious and infectious diseases. Mumps, measles, whooping cough, and more serious maladies are often traced directly to the maid or to the washerwoman.

The disease germ knows no color line.

TENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED MARCH 30-APRIL 5.

In accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League, and in co-operation with the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and other influential organizations, this invitation is extended to the following agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week, from March 30 through April 5:

The United States Public Health Service Medical Association, The National Tuberculosis Association, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The National Organization of Public Health Nursing, The American Red Cross, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Health Council, The National Association of Child Welfare, The American Child Health Association, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, the State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, States Medical Associations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Fraternal Organizations, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Local Schools and Churches.

The Ninth Annual Negro Health Week secured a more general interest in and understanding of health problems and health education among Negroes than any Health Week observance which had preceded it. Still greater results are expected from the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week. The observance of Health Week gives great impetus to the health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and other groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and death, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such activity will not only lessen the danger and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizens to home community and country.

The United States Public Health Service has again prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies

of the same may be secured by application to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations held at Tuskegee Institute, January 8, the following program for Health Week was approved: Sunday, March 30th—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

Monday, March 31st—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 1st—Fly, Mosquito and disease spreading and Insect vermin Day.

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Thursday, April 3rd—Children's Health Day. Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.)

Friday, April 4th—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5th—General Clean-up Day.

It is suggested that the County Committee on Race Relations or some other responsible organization assume general charge of arrangements for carrying out locally the above plans and organizing the following sub-committees:

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Publicity.

See editors and furnish them with publicity matter. Have "Clean-Up" and "Paint-Up" signs printed and posted. Local paint dealers could be interested to the extent of bearing the expense.

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Secure volunteer workers to promote methods of cleaning up along each street. If prizes are offered, secure prizes and arrange for judging and presentation.

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Secure co-operation of city authorities in drainage work and removing refuse. Secure co-operation of lodges, church and schools in advance of Health Week so that full announcements may be made through them.

Secure co-operation of local physicians

Consult principals and local school authorities with a special view to providing satisfactory sanitary arrangements at schools.

Secure co-operation of real estate dealers

Seek the co-operation of local health officers, farm demonstration agents, home demonstration agents, superintendents and principals of schools, health council, pastors of white and colored churches, local Red Cross chapter and local Anti-Tuberculosis committee.

Start work in time to get preliminary arrangements made a month in advance if possible.

Have the announcement of Health Week made in all churches and lodges two or three Sundays in advance of the beginning of the campaign and on Sunday, March 30th.

Tuskegee Institute will welcome suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to co-operate with individuals or groups in making their plans for the week.

Address:

R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

SEVERAL BODIES ASKED TO ASSIST IN HEALTH WEEK

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala.—In accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League and in co-operation with the annual Tuskegee Negro conference and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of the tenth annual National Negro Health Week, from March 30 through April 5:

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sociated Negro Press, the National Negro Press Association, the State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, State Medical Associations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Fraternal Organizations, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, schools and churches.

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Thursday, April 3—Children's Health Day. (Health programs, stories of modern health crusaders, parades, etc.)

Friday, April 4—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5—General Clean-up Day.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

Tuskegee, Alabama, Feb.—(By The Associated Negro Press) in accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League and in cooperation with the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of the Tenth Annual National Negro Health Week from March 30 through April 5.

The United States Public Health Service, the National Health Council, The National Medical Association, The National Tuberculosis Association, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The National Organization of Public Health Nursing, The American Red Cross

that even greater strides will be made this year—but the negroes can not fight this battle alone. They need and must have the help of the white people. Living conditions and the diseases of the colored children are of vital concern to the well being of the white people. Negroes nurse our children, they do our cooking and cleaning, and we are thrown in daily contact with them everywhere. The disease germ knows no color line.

The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Welfare Association, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The Commission on Interracial Co-operation, The Young Men's and Young Women's Clubs, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, The State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, State Medical Associations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Fraternal Organizations, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, School and Churches.

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Associated Negro Press.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK MARCH 30 TO APRIL 5

National Negro Business League In Co-operation With Tuskegee Conference Asks Help of Uplift Agencies.

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Friday, April 4th—Church Sanitation Day.

Saturday, April 5th—General Clean-up Day.

Plans for the observing of the tenth annual Negro Health Week are being actively prepared under the direction of Tuskegee Institute. All fraternal civic and welfare organizations are being requested to cooperate, to the end that better health may be enjoyed by the race throughout the country.

NEW YORK NEGRO WORLD
FEBRUARY 16, 1924

National Health Week March 30 to April 5

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 30.—National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from March 30 to April 5, according to plans adopted at a meeting of twenty representatives of social and civic agencies held here last week.

This annual event, which was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington ten years ago, has meant a great deal to the race in health education and improvement. Plans are being laid for making its observance this year more universal and effective than ever before.

The movement in general is under the auspices of the National Negro Business League, of which Dr. R. R. Moton is president. In the South primary responsibility for its observance

is delegated to the Interracial Commission and its 800 State and county branches. Co-operating actively are national, State and local boards of health, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., medical, hygiene, tuberculosis and child welfare associations, churches, schools, colored women's clubs, Chambers of Commerce, fraternal orders, insurance companies and other civic and social agencies. All persons interested in promoting public health are asked to enter actively into the observance of Health Week.

Tuskegee Inst. Announces Date of Health Week

March 31 to Mark Beginning of Tenth Annual Campaign for Disease Prevention

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 29.—In accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League and in co-operation with the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and other influential organizations, invitations have been extended to the following agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of the 10th annual national Negro health week, from March 30 through April 5.

The United States public health service, the National Health Council, the National Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the American Red Cross, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Child Welfare Association, the American Child Health Association, the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the National League on Urban Conditions, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the Associated Negro Press, the National Negro Press Association, the state boards of health, state medical associations, annual church conferences and associations, fraternal organizations, insurance companies, farmers' conferences, local schools and churches.

The ninth annual Negro health week secured a more general interest in and understanding of health problems and health education among Negroes than any health week observance which had preceded it. Still greater results are expected from the 10th annual national Negro health week. The observance of health week gives great impetus to the health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and other groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such activity will not only lessen the danger and cost of preventable sick-

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Tuesday, April 1—Fly, mosquito and disease-spreading and insect vermin day.

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Thursday, April 3—Children's health day. (Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.)

Friday, April 4—Church sanitation day.

Saturday, April 5—General clean-up day.

Iris
Jefferson City
March 15

ence with a request from Otten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission will co-operate in putting over a "big national health week program for negroes," March 30 to April 5, inclusive, it is announced by Robert S. Cobb, secretary of the commission.

He gave out the program as follows:

March 30—Sermon and lecture day.

March 31—Hygiene day.

April 1—Fly, mosquito and disease-spreading insect vermin day.

April 2—Tuberculosis day.

April 3—Children's health day.

April 4—Church and sanitation day.

April 5—General clean-up day.

EXPECT RESULTS IN NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Plan Was Inaugurated Nine
Years Ago By The Late
Booker Washington

Nine years ago the annual observance of National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington. Since that time there has been a great decrease in the negro death rate, amounting to 75 per cent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, 42 per cent in those from tuberculosis, and 50 per cent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible, with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs.

Lectures on health subjects have been given in thousands of schools and churches, articles have appeared in the newspapers, pamphlets have been distributed, clean-up campaigns conducted, buildings repaired, white-washed and painted, sanitary outhouses built, prizes have been awarded and health demonstrations conducted by nurses and physicians. All this has been immensely educational and has produced results.

Yet, in spite of great improvement the proportion of sickness and death among negroes is still 50 per cent higher than among white people, the death rate of the former being 18.4 per thousand as against 12.8 for the latter. A study of the causes of this high mortality indicates that a large part of it might easily be prevented. It is estimated that 100,000 negroes die annually of preventable diseases. This entails an actual economic loss of \$150,000,000 a year. Probably as many more are sick all the time from like diseases that could be prevented by a little intelligent effort. Unsanitary conditions, due often to community neglect, are largely responsible, as well as lack of instruction in the laws of hygiene.

The above facts indicate the significance of the approaching health week campaign March 30 to April 5, and the importance of making it more thorough than ever before. In this laudable effort to improve their

condition, the colored people should have the hearty co-operation of every public and private welfare agency in the community, and that of all public-spirited citizens as well.

This should be true were it the negro's welfare alone which is at stake. As a matter of fact, however, the interests of the whole community are intimately involved. No section is immune from danger if any section is neglected and left to suffer the ravages of preventable disease. Germs recognize no segregation area. Self-interest unites with philanthropy in making this a community task and in demanding that the whole community unite in seeking that it is well done.

INDUSTRIAL TIMES
MARCH 14, 1924
NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Nine years ago the annual observance of National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington. Since that time there has been a great decrease in the negro death rate, amounting to seventy-five per cent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, forty-two per cent in those from tuberculosis, and fifty per cent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs.

Lectures on health subjects have been given in thousands of schools and churches, articles have appeared in the newspapers, pamphlets have been distributed, clean-up campaigns conducted, buildings repaired, white-washed and painted, sanitary outhouses built, prizes have been awarded and health demonstrations conducted by nurses and physicians. All this has been immensely educational and has produced results.

Yet, in spite of great improvement, the proportion of sickness and death among negroes is still fifty per cent higher than among white people, the death rate of the former being 18.4 per thousand as against 12.8 for the latter. A study of the causes of this high mortality indicates that a large part of it might easily be prevented. It is estimated that 100,000 negroes die annually

of preventable diseases. This entails an actual economic loss of \$150,000,000 a year. Probably as many more are sick all the time from like diseases that could be prevented by a little intelligent effort. Unsanitary conditions, due often to community neglect, are largely responsible, as well as lack of instruction in the laws of hygiene.

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SPARTANBURG JOURNAL
MARCH 14, 1924
NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

(From the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.)
Nine years ago the annual observance of National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington. Since that time there has been a great decrease in the Negro death rate, amounting to seventy-five per cent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, forty-two per cent in those from tuberculosis, and fifty per cent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible, with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs.

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Atlanta, Georgia, March 13.

MEMPHIS TENN
MARCH 26, 1924
Negro Health Week

National negro health week will be observed in Memphis March 30 to April 5 under the direction of Dr. Durrett, superintendent of health, in co-operation with negro physicians, ministers, churches and other organizations. Every negro minister in Memphis is requested to stress the feature of health in the service Sunday, March 30.

At all times 2,000,000 persons in this country are disabled on account of sickness. An examination of drafted men showed from a military point of view 47 per cent were defective, and it was necessary to reject 21 per cent of those examined because of physical disability. Infant mortality is responsible for tremendous waste of human life. In some communities out of every hundred babies born, ten or more die before they reach one year of age.

The people of the United States pay \$345,000,000 a year for medicine, and the cost of preventable diseases alone amounts to more than \$3,500,000,000 each year.

The death rate among negroes is considerably higher than among the whites. The public health records of the races are kept separate, but the health of a community depends as much upon health precaution and sanitation among the negroes as among the whites. The races work together, live in close proximity and there are no diseases peculiar to one race. When we build up the health conditions of the negroes, we promote health in general.

Living conditions in the most carefully protected homes are minimized if servants in the homes come from insanitary surroundings, where there is no adequate protection against germ-carrying agencies.

The health of the community is not racial, and a city can not be segregated into healthful and unhealthful sections. The best precautions in one neighborhood will not overcome the disease-breeding, germ-carrying environment of another neighborhood.

This is an enterprise that should engage the attention of every citizen. Most of the negro homes are owned by white persons, but regardless of ownership, the health authorities should require proper repairs, screens, cleanliness and the observance of every hygienic precaution.

If there are those who are not interested in the subject of negro health, they assuredly can not fail to be interested in their own health. The subject of health in a community has a direct bearing on every individual.

NEW YORK NEWS
MARCH 1, 1924
Health Week

To Be Celebrated

Plans for the observing of the tenth annual Negro Health Week are being actively prepared under the direction of Tuskegee Institute. All fraternal, civic and welfare organizations doing work among colored people are requested to cooperate, to the end that better health may be enjoyed by the race throughout the country.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The ninth annual Negro Health Week will be observed nationally March 30 to April 5, 1924, under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League. In company with the U. S. Public Health Service, the National Health Council, and other national, state and local agencies, both official and voluntary, the American Social Hygiene Association will co-operate in the movement.

Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides, and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

This annual health week observance has gained greatly in importance during the nine years since its inauguration, reports of the program in 1923 showing an important extension of activities. According to U. S. Public Health Service statements, 15 states, 89 counties, 32 cities, and 97 communities reported on activities last year, and it is estimated that 1,000,000 persons were reached.

The need for this movement is emphasized by the following information taken from the Negro Yearbook:

It is estimated that 450,000 colored people in the South are seriously ill all the time; that the cost of these 450,000 cases of sickness is \$75,000,000; that 225,000 colored people in the South die annually; that the annual expense of these 225,000 deaths is \$25,000,000; that 50 out of every 100 cases of annual sickness can be prevented; that 45 out of every 100 annual deaths can be prevented; that the annual loss of earnings from sickness and deaths is \$300,000,000; that \$150,000,000 in earnings can be saved annually by hygiene and sanitation.

This is a matter that should appeal very strongly to the people of Madison and Morgan county, as indeed it should to all people wherever the negro resides in any considerable numbers. Several impelling motives should prompt our people to support this movement in every way possible—humanitarian, preservation of man power and social contact with contagious disease. These are only some of the reasons why every white person should assist in the proper observance of Negro National Health Week. The negro is an important asset, a part of our body politic, and his welfare is a matter of prime importance to us.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MARCH 30, 1924

Help the Colored Brother's Health Week

WE MAY not be "our brothers' keeper." As white people we may deny that we are concerned in the progress, health and welfare of the colored people who dwell next to us, and constitute about half of the population of our Southern state. If we do, we are blind to our own responsibilities, our health and our welfare. If not blind we would recognize our responsibility and express it through work and co-operation. "The white man's burden" is more than a descriptive phrase. It is an ever present reality.

The white people of New Orleans and Louisiana are concerned and affected by the health and general welfare of the colored people. The two races are too closely associated, geographically and industrially, for it to be otherwise. White and black come into contact with each other on the street, in industry, and in the homes. The health and disease of one race affect the other. Socially the two are apart. Physically they are in close contact. Bacteria recognize no social distinctions, or color lines, nor obey any Jim Crow law.

The tenth annual national negro health week will begin today. Elaborate plans have been made for its observance. The board of health is assisting with the programs. Local negro welfare associations are co-operating, under the leadership of the Louisiana Interracial committee. Health sermons will be preached throughout the city by ministers, doctors and others, qualified. Programs will be held in the colored schools. Lectures will be given upon disease-spreading insects and vermin. Personal and community hygiene will be taught. April 5 has been set aside as a general clean-up day in the negro districts.

Observance of these annual Negro Health Weeks already has resulted in a marked decrease in the death rate. This death rate is still much too high, a reproach to our government. The proportion of sickness and death among the Negro race is 50 percent higher than that among the white race. It is estimated that 100,000 negroes die annually from preventable causes. Ignorance of elementary hygiene, congested districts, and unsanitary houses, these are some of the causes. Tuberculosis, as a result of them, takes a ghastly toll each year.

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
MARCH 15, 1924

Negro Health Week No Wholly a Task For Negroes

"Negro Health Week," inaugurated as an annual observance nine years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, head of Tuskegee Institute, is to be observed March 30-April 5, during which a program of health instruction among the negroes will be carried out in all communities.

Since the inauguration of Negro Health Week observance, it is stated by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation that there has been a great decrease in the negro death rate, amounting to 75 per cent in deaths from typhoid and malaria, 42 per cent in those from tuberculosis, and 50 per cent in infant mortality. For this fine gain the observance of Negro Health Week has undoubtedly been largely responsible, with its annual campaign of health education and its active crusade against dirt and germs.

Yet, in spite of great improvement, the proportion of sickness and death among negroes is still 50 per cent higher than among white people, the death rate of the former being 18.4 per thousand as against 12.8 for the latter. A

study of the causes of this high mortality indicates that a large part of it might easily be prevented. It is estimated that 100,000 negroes die annually of preventable diseases. This entails an actual economic loss of \$150,000,000 a year. Probably as many more are sick all the time from like diseases that could be prevented by a little intelligent effort. Unsanitary conditions, due often to community neglect, are largely responsible, as well as lack of instruction in the laws of hygiene.

It is not the negro's welfare alone that is at stake. The interests of the whole community often are involved. No section is immune from danger if any section is neglected and left to suffer the ravages of preventable diseases. Germs recognize no segregated areas. If the sections of a community where negroes live are unsanitary and are breeding places of disease, they are a menace to the whole community, for from such sections come servants in white homes, laundry for white families and workers at many tasks.

Negro Health Week really is a time for communities to take notice of conditions and give help in the movement for betterment.

SANTA GA CONSTITUTION
MARCH 3, 1924

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

The tenth annual national negro health week is to be observed March 30 to April 5, and R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute, and successor to the late Booker Washington, has issued an invitation to various agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of negro health week.

Leaders of the negro race realize only too well the dangers of disease, and they are striving to educate their own people along hygienic lines. They are waging a serious campaign against preventable sickness and death, and they are calling on the leaders of the white race to help them in their fight against ignorance and consequent disease.

The ninth annual health week accomplished much, and it is believed that even greater strides will be made this year—but the negroes can not fight this battle alone. They need and must have the help of the white people.

Living conditions and the diseases of the colored children are of vital concern to the well being of the white people. Negroes nurse our children, they do our cooking and cleaning, and we are thrown in daily contact with them everywhere.

If there were no other motive, then, than selfishness, it should be our duty to see to it that these people have decent houses in which to live, and that they take proper precaution against contagious and infectious diseases. Mumps, measles, whooping cough, and more serious maladies are often traced directly to the maid or to the washerwoman.

The disease germ knows no color line.

TUSKEGEE CLEANS UP

Campaign General and Appearance of Town Much Improved

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 20.—Special to The Advertiser.—Tuskegee has just closed through one of the most successful campaigns ever launched in the city. Scores of truck loads of rubbish have been carried to the dump here. Many unsightly places have been repaired, the school grounds have been enlarged and beautified and the town has taken on a much better appearance.

The negro population has responded to the plan with a willingness that has brought general satisfaction and many words of commendation from the white citizenship.

ANNISTON ALA FIVE STAR

MARCH 9, 1924

NEGRO HEALTH WORK TO START ON MARCH 30TH

Anniston Colored Leaders Plan
for Week of Intensive Work-
ing in Anniston

In accordance with the resolution of the National Negro Business League, and in co-operation with the annual Tuskegee Negro conference and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to every organization in Anniston to unite in the observance of the tenth annual National Negro Health Week, from March 30 through April the 5.

"We hope that every colored person will co-operate with us in this movement for the betterment of our city, for truly if we are to survive we must pay more attention to our health, by keeping around our homes sanitary and our bodies clean," is the urge of the Anniston leaders.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations held at Tuskegee Institute January 18, the program for health week was approved.

"On behalf of the ministers union we ask each and every one to do his or her best to destroy every germ container around our homes," said Rev. P. J. Watkins, pastor of the Seventh Street church in an interview Saturday.

HOLD WELFARE MEETING

Negro Physician Delivers Stereoptican Lecture

UNIONTOWN, ALA., July 3.—Special to The Advertiser.—A negro welfare meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the auditorium. Dr. R. B. Stewart, a negro physician in the employ of the United States public health

service, delivered a stereoptican lecture on health to a large negro audience. It was a very timely and impressive presentation of the subject and was well received by the audience.

Alabama Births Total 57,140 in Preceding Year

THE stork was kind to Alabama in 1923. During those 12 months a total of 57,140 births were recorded, according to official records of the office of Dr. W. T. Fales, director of the bureau of vital statistics of the state health department. Of the new additions 37,182 were white infants and 20,008 were negro infants.

The same records show that this tremendous addition to the population of the state included 444 sets of white twins and 264 sets of negro twins, also two sets of white triplets and three sets of negro triplets.

It is shown also by the records of the bureau that in 1923, the total number of marriages in Alabama was 28,309, of which 14,656 were marriages of white persons, and the remaining 13,653 marriages of negro persons. The number of deaths occurring in the state during 1923 totalled 270,39 this number including 14,055 white persons and 12,384 negroes.

No Need for a National Negro Health Week

A NNOUCEMENT is now out of the observance of the tenth annual Negro Health Week. This Negro Health Week is to be national in scope and is fostered by the annual Tuskegee Conference and the National Business League.

As a physician who recognizes the benefits of health education among the masses of people, I do believe in the stimulating influence of health lectures, health exhibitions and days set apart for concerted observance along these lines. But why a special Negro Health Week, national in scope? Do the Jews have a Jewish Health Week? Do the Italians have a special Italian Health Week? The United States of America has a population made up of many races of people. They form the body politic. Illness, disease and death attack them all, producing misery and economic loss, both to the individual, family and nation.

Because of these facts, social agencies, philanthropic societies, health bureaus, state and national public health boards came together during the past ten years and have observed annually what is known as health week. I am quite sure that this annual health week observance does not include the Negro. It is a health week to be observed by ALL the people of the land. This should be the time for Negro social, philanthropic and health associations and societies to co-operate with those agencies observing and fostering city or state health week programs.

To segregate a health week observance specially for Negroes seems to me to put the Negro in a class all to himself as not part of the body politic, whose health improvements need some special and peculiar attention, different to that of the other races who make up the population of the United States. This continual segregation in time and place of things that concern the Negro helps further to prevent the fusing of the Negro's interests with the other races of the country. It continually puts the Negro in a class by himself and prevents him from becoming an integral part of the population. Psychologically it has a bad effect.

It seems to me there should be no separation in the time of this observance of health week. All agencies of health improvement should and can co-operate to observe one health week. In fact, do we not have one Mother's Day, one

Fire Prevention Day, with all the people observing them at the same time, cancer week, and many other programs of national and civic betterment? Then why a special national Negro Health Week? It is absurd. Disease knows no race.

The Negro with tuberculosis easily infects the white person with whom he daily comes in contact. The white man or woman suffering with some contagious or infectious disease quite often infects and spreads the disease among the Negroes with whom he or she comes in contact. This matter of health improvement is an inter-related one; what affects one has a corresponding effect upon the other.

Community interests and local conditions may need special and different methods to bring about a certain improvement but when a call is made for a health program, let it include all the elements that go to make up the city or state observing a health week program. The Negro must consider himself in those things which are common to all people no different from the rest. Race leaders should not try to make the Negro a different and peculiar specie of the genus homo. To my mind there is no need of a special national Negro Health Week. Nearly every city or state has an annual health week. Let the Negro observe it at that time. Negro leaders, preachers and health agencies will in this way help to make the Negro masses an integral part of the nation's population.

NEGRO HEALTH IS A BIG SUCCESS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Aug. 14— Cincinnati, Baltimore and Memphis have been awarded the prizes by the National Clean Up and Paint Up Bureau, in St. Louis, for the best effective work done during the national negro health week campaign which was completed last April, it has been announced. M. N. Work, director of the records and research department of the Tuskegee Institute, was a member of the committee on awards.

The annual negro health week is conducted each year under the direction of the National negro business league and the United States Public Health Service.

The prizes awarded will be presented at the silver session of the league which will be held in Chicago, Aug. 20, 21, and 22.

Besides Director Work, the Committee on awards was composed of the following persons: Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C.; Dr. J. O. Plummer, president of the National Medical Association, Raleigh, North Carolina; E. T. Atwell, field secretary of the community service, Philadelphia; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago; Dr. W. G. Alexander, secretary of the National Medical Association, Newark, New Jersey; and Dr. A. B. Jackson, director of public health education at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

MEMPHIS TENN. SCIMITAR August 7, 1924 Negro Health Work in Memphis Wins Prize

According to announcement from Tuskegee institute, Memphis was awarded the third prize for excellent clean-up work done during the national negro health week observance last April.

The annual negro health week is conducted jointly by the National Negro Business league and the United States public health service. The prizes, which are offered by the national clean-up and paint-

up bureau of St. Louis, will be presented to representatives of the winning communities during the silver jubilee session of the National Negro Business league, which will be held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 21 and 22.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 14. (By Associated Press.)—Cincinnati, Baltimore and Memphis have been awarded the prizes by the national clean-up and paint-up bureau, in St. Louis, for the most effective work done during the national Negro health week campaign which was conducted last April. M. N. Work, director of the records and research department of the Tuskegee Institute, was a member of the committee on awards.

The annual Negro health week is conducted each year under the direction of the national Negro business league and the United States Public Health Service.

The prizes awarded will be presented at the silver jubilee session of the league which will be held in Chicago, August 20, 21 and 22.

JUL 24 1924

JUDGES IN CLEAN-UP AND PAINT-UP CAMPAIGN NAMED

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 23. —The National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau, of St. Louis, Mo., announces three prizes to the communities which did the most effective work during the observance of National Negro Health Week, March 31, through April 5, according to a statement by Dr. Robert R. Moten, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and president of the National Negro Business League.

The prizes will be awarded during the twenty-fifth annual meeting and "Silver Jubilee" of the National Negro Business League to be held in Chicago, August 20, 21 and 22. The following persons have been asked to serve as judges of the reports: Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C.; Dr. J. O. Plummer, president of the National Medical Association, Raleigh, N. C.; E. T. Atwell, field secretary, Community Service, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. G. Alexander, secretary of the Na-

tional Medical Association, Newark, N. J.; Dr. A. B. Jackson, director, Public Health Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and M. N. Work, director, Records and Research Department, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The prizes last year were awarded to Atlanta, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind., and Greenville, S. C.

Moberly Lumber Printing Co

NEGRO SECTION HAS CLEAN-UP

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
AUGUST 7, 1924

CINCINNATI WINS PRIZE FOR NEGRO HEALTH ACTIVITY

First Honors Awarded by
Judges for Work Done.

According to a dispatch from Tuskegee institute, Thursday, Cincinnati was awarded the first prize for excellent clean-up work during the observance of National Negro Health Week, last April.

The Annual Negro Health Week is conducted jointly by the National Negro Business League and the United States Public Health Service.

The prizes which are offered by the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, of St. Louis, Mo., will be presented to representatives of the winning committees during the "Silver Jubilee" session of the National Negro Business League, which will be held in Chicago, Ill., August 20 to 22.

The campaign in Cincinnati was conducted under the general supervision of the Negro Civic Welfare association, of which Dr. James H. Robinson is the executive secretary. Dr. W. H. Peters, city health commissioner, was the general chairman of the Health Week committee and Bleeker Marquette, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Public Health Federation, was chairman of the Programme committee.

All of the negro medical men of Cincinnati and vicinity, including the Cincinnati Medical association, assisted in the campaign.

The Committee on Awards was composed of: Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C.; Dr. J. O. Plummer, president of the National Medical Association, Raleigh, N. C.; E. T. Atwell, field secretary, Community Service, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Carl

HOW LONG?

WON HEALTH

WEEK PRIZE

planning and preparations. Cincinnati. The honor belongs not to colored Ohio, won the silver loving cup as Cincinnati or white Cincinnati, but all first prize in the National Negro Cincinnati, for in this enterprise for Health Week contest, if the word of good health and long life, white agencies of the Ohio town's Civic Welfare Association, is to be credited, agencies, worked together cooperating

The prize was awarded during the "Silver Jubilee" of the National Negro Business League.

The unique success of Cincinnati in the observance of National Negro Health Week was due to the splendid co-operation of many of the leading health and social agencies and the leading health authorities of the city, the Negro Civic Welfare Association serving as the medium of co-operation and the driving force.

The following took part:

The City department of health, Anti-Tuberculosis League, County Department of Health Public Health Federation, Cincinnati Dental Hygiene Society, Better Housing League, Mercy Hospital, The Colored Medical Men including Cincinnati Medical Association, West End Branch Y. W. C. A., Social Hygiene Society, Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., Lockwood Branch Y. M. C. A., Colored Industrial School, Dou-

lass School, Stowe School, The Glendale, Lockland, Steeles Subdivision and Wyoming Schools. The colored churches and ministers of the city and vicinity. A large group of women volunteers who visited 1,128 homes urging families to clean up and paint up

Special commendation is due many who attended special lectures on children's diseases, assisted in conducting children's clinics, conducted a dental exhibit and addressed audiences in churches, schools, institutions and factories.

Tennessee.

Health Week - 1924.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) -

AUG 7 1924

Negro Health Work in Memphis Wins Prize

According to announcement from Tuskegee institute, Memphis was awarded the third prize for excellent clean-up work done during the national negro health week observance last April.

The annual negro health week is conducted jointly by the National Negro Business league and the United States public health service. The prizes, which are offered by the national clean-up and paint-up bureau of St. Louis, Mo., will be presented to representatives of the winning committees during the silver jubilee session of the National Negro Business league, which will be held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 21 and 22.

PREPARE FOR HEALTH WEEK

The sixth annual National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from March 30 until April the 5th. The following program of days has been arranged:

Sunday is health Sunday on which it is hoped that every minister will stress the need of better health and the benefits which have been derived from the past five years of health week observance.

Monday is hygiene day during which time personal and community hygiene talks are to be given by doctors, nurses and other qualified persons.

Tuesday is fly, mosquito and disease spreading insect vermin day. On this day talks will be given on the danger of disease being spread by flies, mosquitoes and other insects of like sort.

Wednesday is tuberculosis day on which talks on the cause, spread and cure of tuberculosis will be given.

Thursday is children's health day during which time talks will be given to children especially on the need of personal hygiene.

Friday is church sanitation day on which churches will be cleaned and their premises renovated.

Saturday will be general clean-up day at which time premises will be cleaned up. Some part of this day should also be given to commemorating the life of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Health Week.

Recent statistics compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company tell us that as a result of the past ten years during which systematic health campaigns have been waged, the living rate of Negroes has been raised five years for females and five and one-half years for males. In fact every Negro child born now can expect to live five years longer than formerly because of the fact that more knowledge of how to live is possessed and put into practice by his parents.

These results may be materials increased and enlarged in future years if every individual of our public will but see the need of doing his part to make of Health Week a decided success. Better health will become general only in proportion as every member of our public from the highest to the lowest, learns the lessons of health and observes them religiously.

And too, Health Week can not be a success nor have its fullest

effect if the lessons of the week do not become the weekly program of the year. Our death rate can be made to decrease by a much greater percentage than it now is decreasing if the ordinary lesson of sanitary living can be driven home to our masses. They can be driven home if every individual who realizes their importance will at this time bend himself heartily to the task of reaching as many as he can with the runs of Health Week and its aim. Every minister, every teacher, every doctor, in fact, every leader of our people every where should welcome Health Week and strive during it to lead his people into paths of better health. Prepare for Health Week. Realize that its success depends upon the degree to which its program and its lessons reach the masses and become a part of their daily lives.

SOCIAL COUNCIL WILL SPONSOR HEALTH WEEK

The social council met at the Y. W. C. A. residence Wednesday. Mrs. Ellie W. Mims was appointed instructor of the study course. Each organization is to present their activities to the council. The social service and settlement departments will report at the next meeting. Most of the evening was spent in working out a program for Negro Health Week. Prizes are to be given to school children for the best posters made on health, these to be exhibited at a date during health week. A lecture is to be had, all posters, charts, etc., on health will be on exhibit in the library. Miss Wooten, hostess, surprised the council with a delicious service of spring chicken, crisp potatoes, salad on lettuce, cake and punch.

The Dallas Negro Medical, Dental And Pharmaceutical Association Announces Pro- gram For Negro Health Week.

The committee on Health Week program announces the following program. Beginning March the 30th, to April the 5th, Health talks will be given at the various churches by local physicians. The following physicians will give talks at the designated churches:

New Hope Dr. J. G. Hardin
St. James A. M. E.
St. T. Hamilton
Macedonia Dr. R. F. Doyle
Bethel Dr. L. G. Pinkston
St. John Dr. E. E. Ward

Munger Avenue
Dr. W. R. McMillian
St. Paul Dr. R. E. L. Holland
Evening Chapel Dr. J. J. Dodd
El Bethel Dr. C. C. Porter
Mt. Rose Dr. R. A. Henderson
Thomas Avenue Christian
Dr. A. H. Dyson
Oak Cliff C. M. E.
Dr. H. W. Reid
Salem Dr. R. H. Trotter
Oak Cliff A. M. E.
Dr. M. C. Cooper
Plymouth Congregational
Dr. R. T. Hamilton
Dodd St. Baptist Dr. A. L. Runyan
All churches East of
Fair Park Miss Esther Loving
Cochran St. Christian church
Miss Chambers
Church of God Dr. P. M. Sunday
Mt. Olive Dr. D. W. Shields
Juliette St. Baptist Mrs. McCall
and Miss Gordon
St. George St. Dr. B. E. Howell
Health talks will be given at the
various schools of the city by the
various physicians.
Pacific Avenue School
Dr. Dodd and Trotter
Wheatley School
Drs. Ward and Porter
State and Washington. Dr. Pinkston
Darrell School
Drs. Runyan and Sunday
Douglass School
Drs. Dyson, Reid and Howell
9th Ward School
Drs. Henderson and Hardin
Washington School
Drs. Cooper and Holland
Elm Thicket School Dr. Pinkston

Health Week - 1924.

West Virginia.

CHARLESTON W. VA. GA7
MARCH 25, 1924

HEALTH WEEK FOR NEGRO WELFARE IN CITY MARCH 30

State Health Officials Bringing
Matter Before Colored Popu-
lation of State

INSTITUTIONS ASKED TO AID IN MOVEMENT

Negro health week, to be observed March 30 to April 5 nationally, for the tenth annual time, is being brought before negroes of West Virginia by F. C. Williams and his staff of the state health education and organization department.

Mr. Williams urges that in connection with the health conference to be held during negro health week at Tuskegee, schools and churches of the state conduct health campaigns to include lectures, clean-up campaigns and distribution of pamphlets on sanitation subjects.

Although encouraging progress has been made in the United States during the past fifty years in the warfare on diseases, conditions are far from satisfactory, declares a statement issued by Mr. Williams.

"At all times 2,000,000 persons are disabled on account of sickness. Infant mortality is responsible for tremendous waste of human life. The people of the United States pay \$345,000,000 yearly for medicine, and the cost of preventable diseases alone reaches the enormous sum of \$3,500,000 each year.

"Tuberculosis, the great white plague, is still a deadly infection. If the present death rate continues, 2,000,000 children now in schools will die of the disease. More than twice as many Americans were killed by cancer than were soldiers killed by bullets, poisonous gases or disease during the two years covered by our participation in the war and the months immediately following.

"Pellagra, malaria and hookworm disease still menace a large proportion of the people of the south. Venereal diseases kill and deform little babies, destroy fertility and wreck homes."

As an example of diseases spread by ignorance on the part of the negro population of the state, Mr. Williams appends the following story to his statement:

"A colored woman was the trusted cook of a fine white family. Two of the little children of the white family were stricken with disease. A doctor was called and diagnosed it as scarlet fever. The home was

quarantined and all necessary sanitation precautions taken.

"When Mary returned to work Monday morning, the mother of the sick children came into the yard and called: 'Mary, Mary, don't come. We will make out somehow. One of the children are ill with' and we are quarantined."

"Mary didn't leave these people, finally she said 'ain't nothing fever at my house' 'ary didn't taught her. The that state function of people only."